THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.—No. 82. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

THE FENIANS

TREMENDOUS SENSATION!

TWO EXPEDITIONS SAILED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Islands of Bermuda and Campo Bello to be Taken.

KILLIAN AND DOWNING AT SEA.

Printing Presses as Auxiliaries

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The *Herald* and *World* have sensational stories about the Fenians. The former says that Killian and Downing sailed for Bermuda at the head of 5500 men, in five fast steamers, with the object of capturing the island. Expeditions are also reported to have sailed from other portions of the United States for the same point. Killian, with three steamers and 3000 men, is said to have sailed on Monday night, and Downing, with the balance, on Tuesday night.

The *World* says the expedition is bound for the island of Campo Bello, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay. Five or six hundred men have gone in small squads to Machias, Maine, there to embark for their destination in schooners.

Two printing presses accompany the expedition, and as soon as a landing is effected proclamations will be issued to the Fenians of the United States to join them. There are some British troops on the island, who are to be attacked by superior numbers. A provisional government is to be organized, a President elected, New Brunswick is to be conquered, a Congress established, etc. Killian leads the expedition, supported by Downing and others.

THE FENIANS.

Startling Rumors in Town—The Reported Departure of Two Expeditions—Is Bermuda to be Captured? Etc.

From the New York Herald of to-day.

The Fenian circles are in a ferment over the rumors of warlike movements on the part of the O'Mahony party. It is difficult to ascertain the truth of these reports. Fenians shrug their shoulders and appear so full of important news, when asked any questions on the subject, that our reporters are bewildered and shrug their shoulders too, and appear ready to burst with ominous startling for John Bull. Here are the rumors which they report to us, and which form very sensational reading matter:—

THE REPORTS.

On Monday night last, at about twelve o'clock, B. Doran Killian sailed with an expedition for the capture of the Island of Bermuda, and on the following Tuesday night, at about the same hour, Colonel P. J. Downing sailed at the head of another expedition, destined for the same place. Mr. Killian's expedition was composed of three magnificent iron steamers, with altogether three thousand desperadoes, all of whom had been soldiers in the United States Army. Colonel Downing had two steamers, and two thousand five hundred men. Not a single man went with either expedition who had not been a tried soldier. Strange to say, the matter had been arranged so cleverly that nothing whatever was known of it until it was completed.

The name of the steamers have not as yet been ascertained, and whether they sloped off without clearance or under very pacific names is not yet known. So many times have strange rumors been circulated in connection with Fenian ships that the present matter is looked upon pretty generally as a sensation only. All the offices in the upper part of the building occupied as headquarters were yesterday empty of officials, and during the greater portion of the day looked. Pens, ink, and paper lay about idle in all directions, and the headquarters altogether presented a gloomy and lonely look. However, other officials are destined to fill the places of those who are gone, and probably in the course of a day or two the scenes will be as busy as ever.

Early in the morning and late at night wagons were seen coming to and from the Moffat mansion, bringing away large cases of arms and ammunition, or something else, and were observed going in the neighborhood of the North river. It was only too plain that something of a very urgent nature was going on, judging from the amount of whispering and the excited manner of all the former officials in the civil department, who have now bid farewell, probably forever, to their laborious duties in the Moffat mansion, Bermuda, and not Canada, it is said, is destined to be pounced upon by the Fenians, in order to make it a basis of supplies, and as a means of destroying a large portion of the British commerce.

There is a good deal of disappointment among those who were left behind. However, they were somewhat consoled by the intelligence at headquarters that ere long another expedition would leave, followed by another and another, so that all, or at least a large number of them, would have an opportunity of getting the worth of their money in fighting.

It is asserted at headquarters that the steamers are able to run eighteen knots an hour. The rumor about Stephens being in New York was without any foundation, and had been thrown out by the Fenians themselves, in order to try and put the British authorities off the scent. The most efficient seamen that could be secured are on board the vessels. Expeditions are reported to have sailed from other ports in the United States, all bound for Bermuda, from which point the final expedition to Ireland will be started, commanded by Colonel John O'Mahony.

This is the O'Mahony side of the situation. Now for the Sweeney view.

There is rather unusual news going the rounds of Feniadom. It was started by the official organ of the Killian-O' Mahony party, which declared that "the actors were going in their places," and the curtain would rise at once and show action to the bondholders, when it was assumed another large sale of bonds would result. The public comment is, that the Killian party give up the idea of fighting in Ireland, and seeing that the Roberts-Sweeney Canadian policy is going to be the winning one after all, determine to checkmate that movement by making a sort of premature rush on the intended theatre of Sweeney's operations, thus forcing that movement to strike before thoroughly prepared, and hazard defeat.

It is the common talk about town that the announcement of O'Mahony's organ yesterday means that those leaders are actually in this business, and really give up Stephens and the I. R. B after all. Before the lapse of a week it is assumed that the press will be sending Killian's proclamations from some patch of a snow peak where the two or three hundred of the forlorn hope will camp until the United States Government is provoked to paralyze the military movement so well elaborated and so nearly perfected by General Sweeney and his veterans. The temporary "sensation," however, is set down as good for the sale of another million of the Killian-O'Mahony bonds. The military movement will strike home at an early day.

FENIAN INVASION OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Fenians Already En Route to Campo Bello Island—B. D Killian as "Lieutenant-General"—Officers in Command of the Army of Invasion, Etc.

From the New York World of to-day.

In all probability before this morning's edition of the *World* can reach its subscribers in the more distant portions of the United States, the American people will hear of the long-expected and often-deferred invasion of British soil by the military forces acting with and by orders of Head Centre John O'Mahony. During the last two weeks the officials of Union Square have been very mysterious in their movements and reticent in communicating intelligence of the Fenian organization to the press. Various rumors have been circulated in consequence as to what was transpiring at the headquarters at Union Square, in the secret sessions of the Central Council. However, by a little strategy, our Fenian reporter succeeded, yesterday, in obtaining information of the most startling nature, in regard to the movement now on foot against the British empire. Plans have matured, and forces organized, and it is probable that the first blow has already been struck.

THE OBJECTIVE POINT.

The point of attack is the island of Campo Bello, in the Bay of Fundy, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay. The island of Campo Bello is about eight miles in length by three in breadth, and is a part of the territory of New Brunswick. St. Johns, with its rich shipping and commodious harbor, is about forty miles distant from Campo Bello, and can be reached in a few hours by means of steam communication. Directly opposite is the coast of Nova Scotia, thirty-six to forty miles distant, with good harbor for light vessels capable of transporting two or three hundred men each from Machias, Belfast, Corrine, Baton, Bangor, Portland, or the small cluster of islands in Penobscot Bay.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

The plan of operations, as far as can be ascertained in the hurry of the moment, is to have five or six hundred men transported, in small squads of a hundred each, by railroad, in order to prevent notice by the United States Government, to Machias, Maine, and to march the men, who are to be well mobilized, to Machias during the night for embarkation at Machias, where several schooners are in waiting. As soon as the men are embarked, the vessels will leave Machias for Campo Bello Island, which is about twenty-five miles distant, and a landing will be effected. Should an army interfere to prevent the sailing of the vessels, the march will be made overland along a point of land to Eastport, twelve miles distant from Machias, or to Perry, directly opposite the island of Campo Bello, where the ship channel, about three miles in width, will afford easy means of landing by means of small boats, or a bridge of boats, as the case may require. A couple of printing presses will accompany the raid, and as soon as a landing is effected in Campo Bello, proclamations will be issued and telegraphed throughout the United States, calling upon the Fenian Brotherhood to respond to the call, and it is expected volunteers in great numbers will flock to the standard of O'Mahony, who is not to accompany the expedition in person. It is also expected that the occupation of British territory by armed Fenians will cause an immense sale of bonds, to the amount of two or three millions of dollars.

THE FIRST BATTLE AT CAMPO BELLO.

But it is not expected by the Fenian leaders in command of the expedition that Campo Bello can be occupied by their forces without a fight, and a first engagement may be expected when the landing is attempted with the British troops already stationed there. It is the intention of O'Mahony to attack and defeat the inadequate force stationed at Campo Bello, and then hold the island and wait until reinforcements can be obtained from the United States.

THE BRITISH FORCES ON CAMPO BELLO ISLAND.

The Government of New Brunswick have been in possession of information in regard to the proposed attack on the island of Campo Bello for ten days past, and, as a precaution, have sent a small body of troops to defend the island. Major-General Doyle, in command at Halifax under the instruction of Sir William Fenwick Williams, has detached a body of volunteers and regulars to Campo Bello, it is understood, and field artillery and stores have also been sent to that point. How the Colonial authorities became informed of the movement is unknown, but it is claimed by the Canadian journals that information is furnished regularly by some person at Union Square, who is in the confidence of O'Mahony. It is also stated that a high official of the O'Mahony government is a most intimate friend of Thomas Darcy McGee, and that the movement has been planned by the high contending powers, in order that the Roberts-Sweeney movement may prove abortive, as it is expected that President Johnson will issue a proclamation enforcing the neutrality laws between Great Britain and the United States, and by doing so effectually put a stop to all future Fenian aggressions on English territory.

THE REPUBLIC OF EMMETTA.

It is the intention of the Fenian leaders, immediately on securing the island of Campo Bello, to organize a provisional government, and proceed to the election of a President. New Brunswick is to be conquered and held by twenty-five thousand Fenians from the United States, and as soon as St. Johns is in the possession of the revolutionists, John O'Mahony will undoubtedly be chosen head of the new republic, which is to be called "The Republic of Emmetta," in honor of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmett, who sacrificed his life in an attempt to liberate Ireland. New Brunswick will be divided into four provinces, after the manner in which Ireland is divided.

The provinces will be named as follows:—Mahonia, Killiksa, Stephania (in honor of James Stephens), and Fenia. There will be a House of Congress composed of two bodies, Senate and House of Representatives. All offices will be elective, and the President will hold office for eight years. It is supposed that the greater part of the Irish population of the United States will settle in Emmetta, and thus a great power will be formed on the border of this republic, friendly to America and Americans.

THE OFFICERS IN COMMAND.

The army of invasion will be under the command of officers who have won for themselves imperishable renown on the gory fields of battle during this war. Lieutenant-General B. Doran Killian will command the expedition, and will be assisted by a magnificent body of officers. The officers will be assigned as follows:—

Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General B. Doran Killian.
Chief of Artillery, Major-General Edward Murray.
Chief of Ordnance, Major-General James Kelley.
Adjutant-General, Major-General F. Macahy.
Chief of Staff, Major-General P. J. Downing.
Chief of Supplies, Major-General James McDermott.

The army, after leaving Campo Bello Island for the nearest point of land in New Brunswick, will form in the manner of the Macedonian Phalanx, and will move forward on the enemy's forts, unless they prefer to make an unconditional surrender, in which case they will have allotted to them liberal grants of land. The Lieutenant-General in command will be attired in a gorgeous suit of snuff-colored velvet, trimmed with green silk, and will ride a splendid horse presented to him and now awaiting transportation in this city. The army will deploy on St. Johns in three columns, while a fleet of Yankee shippers will follow with arms and ammunition. It is understood that the principal officers in command of the expedition left last evening for the scene of hostilities, and it is expected that President O'Mahony will follow in the rear-guard as soon as Campo Bello is captured. It is claimed by the Lieutenant-General in command of the expedition, that "he is able to organize a revolution at any time, with the aid of the printing press and the telegraph." Ere this week has passed the people of the United States will have a grand sensation to add to the innumerable ones which have already transpired.

THE FENIANS AFLOAT.

Startling Statements from the O'Mahony Headquarters—An Expedition from New York at Sea—Another Expedition from California—The Plan of Future Operations.

From the New York Daily News.

No little whisper has been created in Fenian circles by the sudden departure of B. Doran Killian from this city on Monday last, and all day yesterday and on Tuesday vague reports were afloat that something extraordinary was on the carpet.

The fact seems to be that our correspondent's authentic account of the escape of Stephens from Ireland, added to the consequent paralyzation of the sale of the Fenian bonds, had necessitated the immediate inauguration of some movement in order to sustain the waning enthusiasm of the Fenian Brotherhood, and prevent their going over to the Sweeney plan of commencing hostilities with an invasion of Canada. Whether this be or be not true, an impatient demand seems to have been informally preferred that something be done, and done immediately.

On the other hand, it is claimed by those well learned in the secrets of Feniadom, that the expedition has been on the carpet for some time, and that every preparation has been made to render the expedition a success. Subjoined will be found a full collection of the facts connected with the affair. If Fenian sources of information may be considered unquestionable. The account below has been collated by our reporter from the most accessible Fenian sources, and nothing is set down except what is sustained by the asseverations of Fenians of high office in connection with the movement. The details are somewhat meagre, but are sufficient to give an idea of the strength of the alleged.

FENIAN EXPEDITIONS ON FOOT.

The authorized statement from the O'Mahony headquarters is to the effect that B. Doran Killian, whilom Secretary of the Treasury F. B., started on Monday evening in company with an expedition, consisting of three steamers—two propellers and one side-wheel steamer of fast sailing qualities unrivalled. The expedition was fitted out with 3000 men well officered, both officers and men being mostly composed of veteran soldiers who have fought during the late war with the South. These vessels are well armed and equipped, one of them being a formidable iron-clad, carrying two 100 pound Parrott guns—one fore and one aft—and four rifled guns of the heaviest calibre amidships. Large quantities of ammunition and spare arms have been put on board, all intended to find their ultimate destination in Ireland.

The second part of the expedition is composed of a couple of propellers, capable of making eighteen miles per hour under a full head of steam. These vessels are also fully armed and equipped, and have on board a complement of 2730 men, besides those necessary to manage the vessels. These men have all been selected from the skilled veterans of the late war with the South, and are fully armed and equipped for service in the field.

These vessels are said to be fitted out with a view to the severest naval combat, if rendered necessary by any contingency, and are thought to be equal to any emergency which, with the exercise of due caution, can possibly occur.

Both expeditions are in the hands of eminent Fenians, and are commanded by experienced naval officers, who have seen service during the war, Captain Downing being in command of the second expedition, and the whole three vessels are manned with picked men. B Doran Killian is invested with the supervision of both expeditions.

It is also asserted at headquarters that seven warships have left the coast of California, simultaneously with the above-named from an Eastern port—a given telegraphic signal having been agreed upon which would prevent the possibility of any failure of the Californian expedition to sail upon receipt of the telegram that all was ready in New York. These Californian vessels are said to be models of the naval fortress, and are armed and equipped in a manner vieing with the armaments of the Eastern portion of the expedition. The Californian expedition takes out in round numbers 10,000 men ready armed and equipped for field service.

Other expeditions have, it is stated upon competent authority, left several Northern ports simultaneous with the above—all armed with every implement of naval and land service, and commanded by men of ability and experience.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

The plan is understood to be to seize Bermuda, and make it a base of supplies, after which, with as little delay as possible, the whole expedition will be put to sea, sailing upon British commerce, and sweeping British trade from the seas with the besom of destruction, and enacting over again the careers of the *Alabamas*, the *Shenandoahs*, and the *Petrels* of the Confederacy.

Other expeditions will follow at as early a date as possible. These will be designed to operate directly upon the Irish coast, where, at a given point, a landing will be effected.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF JAMES STEPHENS.

It is also claimed in Fenian circles, that Stephens will be in Ireland long before the landing of the expedition, his present whereabouts being at a certain point on the coast of France, within easy distance of Ireland. The fitting out of the expeditions mentioned above has been by his order, and the entire plan has been conceived and managed by his authority.

The Irish people are to be ready at a given signal to fly to arms in every part of the country—that signal being the lighting of fires upon all the hilltops on the island, and, to prevent mistakes, the exploding of rockets bursting with a certain specified combination of colors, which have been agreed upon. It is believed that 300,000 men, variously armed, can be gathered about the banners of the I. R. B. in Ireland, and these, with 25,000 veterans, are believed to be sufficient to expel the English forces, which consist of 37,000 regular troops and about 9000 constabulary and of which Stephens claims at least one-third to be Fenians.

Head Centre O'Mahony remains in New York. The Rev. Father Curley will take the place of Killian in the Treasury Department F. B. It is believed that at least four of the council F. B. have accompanied the expedition.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Death of a Prominent Physician—Movements of A. H. Stephens—The Liverpool Steamship Line.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Dr. John Mackenzie, one of our most prominent physicians, died yesterday, after a brief illness of heart disease.

Alexander H. Stephens, Rebel ex-Vice-President, is expected to visit our Southern Fair in a few days.

The Baltimore and Liverpool Steamship Line is now considered permanently established, and is a complete success. The *Somerset* sailed yesterday with a full cargo and many passengers.

From Mexico—Imperial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The Imperial Consul Guillen has received official news from Guerero, Mexico, to March 10. In an action at Tipetalpla the Liberal General Corona was defeated by the Imperial General Vivasco, with the loss of 63 killed. Porfirio Diaz, the Liberal General, met a body of Imperial troops, under Colonel Aceval, at Llano Grande, and was defeated with loss, and 100 of his men were taken prisoners. The news had much elated the Imperial garrison at Acapulco. The Liberal General Alvarez is said to have 2000 men.

Alleged Frauds on the Government.

NASHVILLE, April 5.—David Henderson, of this city, is under arrest, charged with being implicated in heavy frauds against the Government, occurring in the management of the horse and mule corrals in this vicinity. Henderson gave bail in $38,000. Mr. Phillips and Green Darling were also arrested, and the latter held in default of bail. A board of inspection is investigating the matter. It has been recently discovered that the frauds on the Government will reach $2,000,000.

Extradition Case.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Benjamin Howard Wilkins, the alleged forger, who arrived in the *City of Paris*, was returned to England on board the *Australasian*, under the Extradition treaty.

Fire at Sedamsville, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—A fire at Sedamsville, Ohio, yesterday, destroyed six dwelling-houses belonging to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. Loss, $30,000.

The Cuba Sugar Crop.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Advices from Havana report the sugar crop one-quarter less than was expected.

Arrival of the "Bavaria."

NEW YORK, April 5.—The steamer *Bavaria* has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

EUROPE.

THE STEAMER "CUBA" AT NEW YORK.

GLADSTONE'S REFORM PERTINACITY.

Atlantic Cable Stock all Taken.

MR. STEPHENS AT HAVRE WITH JOHN MITCHEL.

His Escape from Galway.

DEATH OF AMALIE, LOUIS PHILIPPE'S QUEEN.

Napoleon's Opinion of Liberty.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA TO SETTLE THE PRUSSO-AUSTRIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Latest Commercial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, April 5, 8:30 A. M.—The steamship *Cuba* has arrived, with Liverpool dates of March 24, via Queenstown March 25.

The *North American* reached Liverpool on the 25th.

Arrived from Philadelphia, ship *S. L. Tilley* at Antwerp.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government intended to proceed with his Reform Bill, regardless of suggestions and proposed amendments. They would resist Grosvenor's amendment, as it implied a direct want of confidence in the Government.

The House adjourned until the 9th of April for the Easter holidays.

The stock of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, £600,000, is all subscribed, and the books closed. The cable progresses at the rate of nineteen nautical miles per day.

In the House of Commons Mr. Watkins asked if any discussion had taken place between the English and American Governments relative to Chase's proposition for an international coinage between England, France, and America.

Mr. Gladstone said he could find no evidence of any such question having been raised.

The great annual University boat race resulted in a victory for Oxford over Cambridge by three lengths.

It is positively asserted that Stephens is the guest of John Mitchel in Paris, and will leave Havre for New York shortly. He left Ireland in a sailing boat via Galway. Fenian affairs have received some attention in Parliament. The Attorney-General for Ireland said, with respect to the parties under arrest who had come from America, he was ready to give a favorable consideration to their application for release on their promise to leave Ireland and return whence they came.

The ex-Queen of the French, the widow of Louis Philippe, died at Claremont on March 24.

FRANCE.

The French Corps Legislatif adjourned on the 24th ult. till the 4th of April.

Napoleon received the address of the Corps Legislatif and made a speech accepting the vote of his great majority as a continued endorsement of his policy, and spoke in favor of the extension of liberty calculated to strengthen and enlighten Government—not a liberty which may become an arm to undermine and overthrow it.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a gain of 22,500,000f. in cash. The Bank has reduced the rate of discount from 4 to 3½.

The Bourse was dull at 168·45.

GERMANY.

The advices from Germany continue warlike. The Vienna and Berlin journals continue full of warlike rumors of military preparations, etc. It is reported that England, France, and Russia have resolved to tender mediation, and it is asserted that an English note has already been sent to Berlin in the interests of peace.

SPAIN.

Three Spanish screw frigates are in Cadiz harbor ready for sea in case of the appearance of Chilian privateers.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber, by a vote of 59 to 45, has adopted the Reform Bill, increasing the number of Senators by four, and the representatives by eight.

CHINA.

Shanghai advices to February 21 represent the Nienfi Rebels less threatening towards the northern part. They have occasioned great alarm, and various plans have been made for resistance. The French municipal council of Shanghai has been imprisoned for refusing to give up certain documents.

Commercial Intelligence.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices are unfavorable.

Cotton.—The market is dull and declining.

Breadstuffs—Very dull. Corn firmer. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour heavy. Wheat heavy and unchanged. Mixed corn has an upward tendency. Sales at 28s. 6d. @29s.

Provisions.—The market is declining. Beef quiet, at a decline of 2s. 6d @5s. Pork easier at 2s. 6d decline. Bacon inactive and 2s. lower. Butter dull. Lard 2s. lower. Tallow steady.

Produce.—Ashes firmer; pots 34s.; pearls 35s. 6d. Sugar easier. Coffee steady. Rice firm. Common Rosin has an upward tendency. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Petroleum firm, 2s. 2d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs declining. Iron quiet. Sugar quiet, and 6d. lower. Coffee steady. Common Congou Tea steady. Spirits Turpentine firm at 49s. for American. Tallow irregular. Petroleum firm at 2s. 3d. for refined. Consols for money, 86⅛@86⅜. United States 5 20s, 71⅛@71⅜. Illinois Central, 79¼@79½. Erie, 55⅛@55⅜. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £127,000.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, March 24 Evening.—Cotton dull and declining; sales of 6000 bales, including 1000 to speculators and exporters. Middling Uplands about 19½d.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged, except corn, which is firm.

Provisions inactive. Tallow easier.

LONDON, April 24. Evening.—Consols 86⅛@87; United States 5-20s, 71⅛@71⅜; Illinois Central, 79¼@79½; Erie shares, 55⅛@55⅜.

Ship News.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Sailed, steamship *Huntsville*, from New York. Arrived, ships *Gettysburg*, *R. Lane*, and *Joseph Holmes*, from Liverpool; and *Maria C. Day* from Boston.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Trial of Jeff. Davis.

Reliable information has been received here to-day from Richmond, to the effect that a movement is on foot to obtain a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Jefferson Davis. The writ in question may issue either from the United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, or from a State Court. It is not likely that a man of Underwood's well-known views would grant a writ for such a purpose. The civil trial of Davis will now be strongly urged. He can be held in this district under the indictments pending against him in the Supreme Court of the district.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis

and General Dick Taylor have both received permission to visit Jefferson Davis, and he will soon be released on *habeas corpus*, as under the President's proclamation he can be no longer held as a prisoner under mere military authority, and under the decision of the Supreme Court yesterday, he cannot be tried by a military tribunal.

Visit of A. H. Stephens to General Grant

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, attracted considerable attention at the White House, yesterday, but owing to the crowd of visitors waiting for admission, was compelled to leave without seeing the President. He called upon General Grant, and the General has returned the compliment. The conversation naturally turned on Southern affairs and reconstruction. Mr. Stephens reiterates his positive convictions that the people of Georgia are sincere in their expressions of submission and future loyalty, and naturally desires the speedy admission of her representatives.

Pension Money Not Attachable.

The Commissioner of Pensions having received large numbers of communications from all parts of the country asking whether pension money can be attached for debt, has issued a decision that such money cannot be thus attached.

Soldiers' Bounties.

The Second Controller yesterday furnished Representative Julian with a carefully prepared statement, from official data, exhibiting the amount of money required to equalize soldiers' bounties, as provided for by Mr. Julian's bill introduced some time since, and which met with the approval of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League of this District. The Controller estimates the sum required at a little less than $200,000,000.

Financial Troubles in the Oil Regions.

The panic and general disarrangement of business among the national banks in the Pennsylvania oil regions has finally induced the Treasury Department to send Mr. Joseph C. G. Kennedy, of this city, to investigate their condition and report immediately. Mr. Kennedy goes armed with authority to act summarily, and unless the suspected institutions can make satisfactory exhibits their days are already numbered.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—The bill authorizing the School Directors of Earl township, Berks county, to levy a bounty tax was passed.

Mr. Connell read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Chestnut Hill and Cheltenham Railroad Company.

Numerous local bills of no interest to Philadelphia and the eastern counties were read.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kurtz called up the act, which was passed, to provide for the expense of selling land scrip donated by the United States to the State for the encouragement of Agricultural Schools.

The House refused, by a vote of 30 ayes to 39 noes, to consider the act authorizing the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad to extend the track from Youngstown to Pittsburg, so as to form a through line from Baltimore to Cleveland, via Connellsville, Pittsburg, and Youngstown.

The act releasing State banks which have become National banks from being liable for the payment of old notes, unless the same are presented before July 1, 1868, was passed.

The Clearfield Bank.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—The Clearfield County Bank, reported closed, has not been implicated in the recent failure. Its notes are secured by State stocks deposited with the Auditor-General at this place, and are redeemed at its counter and at its Eastern agencies on presentation.

Arrival of the Steamer "Scotland."

NEW YORK, April 5.—The steamer *Scotland* has arrived at this port. Her advices have been anticipated.

—The Freedmen's Bureau has recently received satisfactory reports from different portions of the Southern States regarding the condition of the freedmen. They unite in the statement that they are exhibiting great enterprise and energy in prosecuting their labors under disadvantageous circumstances, and are nearly self-supporting.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, April 5, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues dull; but prices are steady. In Government bonds there is less doing. 5-20s sold at 103⅞@104; and 7·30s at 100@100⅛ for June and August; 104⅛ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 91⅛ for 10-40s. State and City loans are in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86; new City 6s at 91⅛@91½; and old do. at 87½.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 31⅛@31½, the former rate a decline of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 28⅛@28½, the former rate a decline of ¼; Reading at 50⅛@50¼, the latter rate an advance of ¼; on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅛@56½, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 117½, a decline of ¼; and Catawissa common at 30, no change. 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 52 for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 29½ for North Pennsylvania; 28 for Elmira common; and 44½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 44½, an advance of ½. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 68 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; and 31 for Union.

Bank shares are unchanged. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 125. 206 was bid for North America; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 52 for Penn Township; 54 for Girard; 76 for Western; 62 for City; 52 for Commonwealth; 60 for Corn Exchange; and 56 for Union.

Canal shares are more active. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53; Delaware Division at 46@46⅛, the latter rate an advance of ⅛; Susquehanna Canal at 13½, a slight advance; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 30; 22¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 114½ for Morris Canal preferred.

Oil shares continue dull. Ocean sold at 9@9⅛, and Sugar Creek at 2¼; 2 was bid for Maple Shade, and 3 asked.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is more active at 6 per cent., and the rate is steadily hardening. The passage of the Loan bill will probably be followed by movements on the part of the heavy capitalists which will change the character of the money market by bringing the Government into the field as a borrower. The reduction of the army, soon to be made, will require a large amount, which must come from sources outside the Custom House or the Internal Revenue Department. The progress already made towards specie payments has disarranged values and business to such an extent, that the receipts from internal revenue will feel its effects, and the Secretary's calculation that he must borrow money to carry him through the fiscal year be realized. That he will want $112,000,000 is not probable; but that he will be a borrower to an extent sufficient to absorb a large amount of money now loaned on call at 5@6 per cent., is as certain as any future event can be."

—The *Bank Note Reporter* has the following regarding the banks in the Pennsylvania oil region:—

Oil City Bank, at Oil City. This bank is a State institution, with a circulation of some $260,000, not secured by any bonds. We believe the circulating notes of this bank have only a nominal value.

Bank of Crawford County, at Meadville. This is a State bank, with about $250,000 circulation, not secured. It had filed the preliminary papers to reorganize as a National Bank—had deposited some bonds in Washington—but has never received any National Currency. Our impression is that the "Bank of Crawford County" is not as bad a failure as the "Oil City Bank."

Venango Bank, at Franklin. This is a free State bank converted into a National. The old circulation is about $130,000, secured by 7 30 Treasury Notes deposited at Harrisburg, and $50,000 National currency secured by deposits in Washington. We believe that the old circulation will be taken up at its face, after some delay, probably at Pittsburg. For the present we quote it at 10 discount. The $50,000 National currency will suffer no discredit.

Petroleum Bank, at Titusville. This is a free State bank, circulation some $200,000, secured by 7 30 Treasury Notes deposited at Harrisburg. Its notes, we believe, will be taken up at their face, at Pittsburg, after some delay. We quote them at 10 discount. This bank had filed its papers to reorganize as a National bank.

Culver, Penn & Co. owned but a small portion of the stock of the "First National Bank" at Titusville, but its New York account was with that house. In the uncertainty of the moment it suspended. It has since resumed business on a solid basis. The losses are not sufficient to impair its solvency. Its managers are of a sound and solid class of local citizens. Its drafts on Culver, Penn & Co. are cashed by the First National Bank of this city.

These are all the banks that are directly hurt by the failure of Culver, Penn & Co. Other banks have been placed in the broken lists published in the newspapers. The Cashier of the Bank of Lawrence County writes us that his bank had no business with Culver Penn & Co, and no loss whatever will be sustained in consequence of the failure.

LIST REPEATED.

Oil City Bank, Oil City, Pa.....75 @ ct. dis.
Bank of Crawford County, Pa.....62 @ ct. dis.
Venango Bank, Franklin, Pa.....10 @ ct. dis.
Petroleum Bank, Titusville, Pa.....10 @ ct. dis.
All National currency, broken or not.....par.

—The amended Internal Revenue Act of March 3, 1865, section 6, provides that every national banking association, state bank, or State banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any State bank or State banking association paid out by them after the first day of July, 1866; and the National Banks have commenced to throw out all such notes, or to receive them only at a discount sufficient to pay the cost of sending them home for redemption.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$100 US 6-20s 62....10⅜
$100 do.....c..10⅝
$400 U S 7-30s. Aug100
$200 do.... June10⅜
$1,000 U S 6s 81.....10⅝
$2000 Pa 6s Loan...10⅝
$6,000 Pa 6s.coup 6wn 86
$ 00 City 6s old.... 87
$100 City 6s, new.... 91⅛
$ 00 do.....lots 52
$ 00 do..... 91⅛
$1000 do.....mun 92
$100 do.....mun 91⅛
200 sh Ph & E b30 ltn 31⅛
200 sh do.....lots. 31⅛
10 sh do..... 31
100 sh do.....b30 31⅛
200 sh Cata pf....lts 23⅛
200 sh do.....lots. 28⅛
300 sh do.....lots 23⅛
200 sh Cata.....s30 30
100 sh Reading..... 50
100 sh do.....b30 50
300 sh do.....lots 50
100 sh do.....lots 50
100 sh do.....b30 50
100 sh Penn R....b30 56
100 sh do.....b30 56
200 sh Ocean..... 9
100 sh do..... 9
100 sh Susq Can..b30 13
500 sh do.....b60 18
6 sh Minehill..... 55
100 sh Sch N Dt b5.. 30
12 sh Far & Mk lots125
500 sh Sugar Ck..... 2⅛
300 sh Hestonv lts.b5 44⅛

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.....127⅞ 12 M.....127⅞
11 A. M.....127⅞ 1 P. M.....127⅞

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	127½	128
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	122	123
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	118	120
Pennsylvania Currency	½	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 5.—The movements in Breadstuffs continue of an extremely limited character, but as the receipts and stocks of all descriptions are extremely light, the prices remain without quotable change. There is no shipping demand for Flour, and only 600@700 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, were taken for home consumption at $8 25@9·25 ₱ barrel for lower grade and choice quality. Superfine ranges from $6 to $7; extras from $7·25 to $8; Pennsylvania and Ohio family from $9 to $10, and fancy lots from $11 to $15. Small sales of Rye flour at $4 75. Corn Meal is nominal at $3·75.

There is very little Wheat of good quality here, and it is wanted. Sales of 4600 bushels common and choice Pennsylvania and Western red at $2@2·40. White is very scarce. Rye commands 90c. Corn is in good request, and 4000 bushels yellow sold at 74c. afloat, and 76c. in store. Oats are 2 cents ₱ bushel higher. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 51@52c. No change in Barley or Malt. Cloverseed is in fair request at $5·25@6, and Timothy at $4. Flaxseed has declined to $2 55@2 60.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania barrels at $2 27@2 26, and Ohio at $2·27@2 28.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Cotton is dull and lower; sales at 28@29c. for Middlings. Flour dull; sales of 6000 barrels, including 500 barrels Southern, at unchanged prices; Canada heavy, 300 barrels so d. Wheat dull; sales of 1900 bushels of No. 1 Milwaukee at $1·68. Corn advanced 1c. for mixed; sales of 36 000 bushels. Oats firmer; State, 58@60c. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $26 25 for mess. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Mining stocks are firm. Ophir, $759; Imperial, $129; Savage, $1260; Belcher, $350; Yellow Jacket, $870; Gale & Norcross, $990; Bullion, $115; Chollar Potosi, $880. Legal tenders, 78.

The brig *Lubra*, from Shanghai, has arrived with a full cargo of Japan tea, of which the stock had become reduced.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Blunder in Mexico.

From the Tribune.

We are known not to take any large amount of stock either in "the Monroe Doctrine" or in that of "Manifest Destiny." We favor all the modern improvements, but cannot realize that there has been any decided advance in our foreign policy since its general principles were enunciated in Washington's Farewell Address. In short, we believe that, as a general rule, our Government should mind its own business and let that of other Governments alone. Such we understand to be the essence of the Washington doctrine, which we consider decidedly preferable to that properly known as the Monroe.

As to the Empire of Maximilian, we consider it a very great and costly blunder on the part of Napoleon III; but we do not think our Government should intermeddle with it. If France can afford to furnish the thirty to forty millions per annum required to keep it on its legs, we see not why this country should interfere. Mexico needs railroads, and all manner of industrial machinery; she needs security for property; she needs immunity from incessant revolutions, forced loans, guerrilla outrages, highway robbery, dense ignorance, degrading superstition, and all that have conspired to make her what John Randolph called her, "A blanketed nation of thieves and harlots." And if Louis Napoleon can constrain France (sorely against her will) to pay the heavy cost of the process—which cannot be less than one billion of francs—we cannot advise that he be interrupted in so doing.

If our Government should intermeddle with this matter, and succeed in driving out Maximilian, the civilized world would inevitably say to us, "You have expelled a Government which gave promise of peace, unity, authority, vigar, security, industry: how do you propose to replace it? If you intend that Mexico shall retrograde to her endless cycles of *pronunciamentos*, revolutions, and military dictatorships, we protest. You have no right thus to injure the commerce, the industry of the civilized world. If you destroy the only Government that gave hope of stability and progress, you are bound to replace it by a better." And, as we do not want Mexico—are in no condition to spend thirty or forty millions per annum upon it—are utterly opposed to swallowing more than our digestive organs can dispose of—we insist that our Government shall let Mexico alone, and let France spend all the money there that her ruler can constrain his reluctant legislature to vote. When France vetoes this, her troops will be withdrawn; and then the Empire must take its chance. If it shall meantime have proved a general blessing, it will endure; if not, it will speedily pass away, as it should.

Hence, we deeply regret the decree of Maximilian, published in our last, authorizing "the Asiatic Company of Colonization." It is based on the identical blunder that cursed America with negro slavery—the same that misled Rob Roy into winning the beef required by his bare-legged followers by harrying the Scotch lowlands instead of buying it in the Glasgow market. There is a factitious, immediate convenience in all these mistakes; but their ultimate retribution is fearful.

Mexico has to-day about seven millions of people, whereof at least six millions must work for a living or steal it. Her urgent need to-day is such an organization of labor as shall proffer work and fair recompense to every Mexican—shall make it easy and honorable to live and thrive by honest, useful work, difficult and disgraceful to live otherwise. But this proposed importation of Asiatic "Coolies" is a long, a fatal stride in the wrong direction. It is systematic renunciation of the hope that Mexicans can be induced to work. It is a virtual condemnation of the masses to die out, and be replaced by Asiatic pagans at least as vicous and degraded, though not so indolent and ineffective, as the lowest of the Aztecs. We trust Maximilian—who seems to be enlightened and humane—will yet be induced to recall this fatal decree.

The Connecticut Election—A Hint to the Pennsylvania Democracy.

From the Herald.

In the late Connecticut election the Republicans have had a narrow escape from a disastrous defeat. They have been saved by their candidate for Governor, one of the most meritorious Union volunteer soldiers, and by the popular odium which still attaches to the Democratic party from its Rebel and Copperhead peace affiliations during the war. The Rebellion has been suppressed, peace is restored, the new issues of a reconstruction of the Union on the basis of the abolition of slavery and the supremacy of the national Government are upon us, but still the all-absorbing issue of the war marks the dividing line between the two political parties of the North.

That great body of the people devoted to the war for the Union, after all their sacrifices of blood and treasure to save the life of the nation, cannot at once accept in confidence the new professions of a party identified with all the obnoxious Northern peace movements and combinations and conspiracies of our sanguinary sectional struggle, though now among the things of the past. It takes time for the public mind throughout the country to accommodate itself to the new condition of things. The embittered party feelings of a bloody civil war do not always disappear with the generation living at the time of a treaty of peace. The old federal peace party of 1812 never recovered from its opposition to that war, but gradually went the way of dissolution, and for a generation after it was buried it was a stigma upon any man to be proclaimed as a relic of the Hartford Convention. The same popular odium attaches to the party of the Chicago Democratic Convention, which, with Grant investing Richmond, and with Sherman at Atlanta, pronounced the war for the Union a failure. Against this obnoxious record the Northern Democratic party has still to contend, because the new issues of peace and reunion have not yet obliterated the deeply marked dividing party lines of the war.

But the Connecticut election shows that a reaction in the public mind from those old issues of the past to the living questions of the day has commenced. Last year the Democratic candidate for Governor, a peace Copperhead, was defeated in Connecticut by a majority against him of eleven thousand. This year the Democratic candidate in that State, with the antecedents of a conservative Union war man, including his support in Congress of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and standing without a reservation in support of President Johnson's Union measures, comes within a few hundred votes of an election, notwithstanding the odious Copperhead affiliations of the Democratic party. We see in this result the popularity of President Johnosn's policy and the wisdom of the Democracy in utterly repudiating their Copperhead leaders and heresies which, since 1862, had resulted in nothing but disasters to their party from Maine to California.

Here is a hint which ought not to be lost upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania. They have set up as their candidate for Governor in their next October election a Mr. Heister Clymer against a leading Union general, last from Sherman's army. And who is this Mr. Clymer? A politician of Berks county, only distinguished in the late struggle of life or death with the Rebellion as a Copperhead of the humanitarian school of Vallandigham. This is just as Forney, the "dead duck" of Washington, would have the battle shaped in Pennsylvania. It could not be better adapted to his game of an election of Forney to the United States Senate. Heister Clymer, in fact, though he may suit such old party fossils as Buchanan and Black, is a great mistake. But he is a mistake which may be readily repaired. Let the Pennsylvania Democracy meet in another State Convention, and, setting aside Clymer, let them put up a thorough-going Johnson Union man, through the war and since the peace—such a man, for instance, as Senator Cowan—and they cannot fail to revolutionize the old Keystone State in October.

The Connecticut election marks the beginning of the turn in the popular tide. By October next it will come in like the mighty volume of the Bay of Fundy, if the Democrats meantime will only remove from the channel all the Copperhead rubbish that blocks it up. In a word, the old Democratic party of the Chicago Convention ought to be abolished and disbanded, for then its elements, rallying around the Administration, under a new name, new principles, and new leaders, may sweep the country, North and South, in the great battle against the radicals for the Presidential succession.

The President's Victory.

From the Daily News.

The President's Proclamation is particularly significant when viewed in connection with the revolutionary attitude of the Congressional majority. These factionists maintain that the States lately in rebellion are still in insurrection, and that this fact deprives these States of the right of representation in Congress. By his Proclamation, the President solemnly declares that "the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded." We are of those who believe that the solemn proclamation of this fact by the President establishes its legal existence, and that it cannot be henceforth questioned by any except those who are intent upon subverting the Government.

That these will question it there can be no doubt. They will stop at no intaction of the Constitution, at no wrong, at no outrage in the prosecution of their purpose to obtain and keep possession of the Government, by disenfranchising the white and enfranchising the blacks of the Southern States. This purpose they can only accomplish by passing their infamous measures over the President's vetoes; and this they cannot do, if any one of the enumerated States be accorded the right of representation in Congress. The Stevens and Sumner faction will, therefore, in all probability insist, as they have heretofore done, that it is for the Congress, and not the President, to determine when "the insurrection is at an end;" and treating his Proclamation as a nullity, will persist in excluding the Southern Senators and Representatives from the seats which they are legally entitled to occupy. If they do this they must inevitably provoke a collision with the President, and test the sincerity of his declaration "that the insurrection is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded." We have no doubt that the President means exactly what he says, and that he is inflexibly determined that the Congress shall recognize the fact that the States lately in insurrection are "constituent States of the United States, and as such must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equal, and placed on a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity, and power with the several States with which they are united."

If the Congress, under the malign influence of Stevens and Sumner, shall refuse to do this, and shall still exclude the representatives of those States, it will become the duty, as we believe it is the purpose, of the President to treat their acts as of no legal effect.

They may assume to pass the Civil Rights bill, or any other vile measure the Central Directory may concoct, over his veto. They cannot compel him to execute it. They may dare to prefer articles of impeachment against him. He can laugh them to scorn; and, strong in the justice of his cause, and in the confidence of the people, can defy their utmost malice, and will triumph over all their malignity.

The Proclamation and its Consequences.

From the Times.

It is difficult to conceive of any rational and just ground upon which objection may be urged to the decisive step just taken by the President. In formally declaring the insurrection at an end, and proclaiming the reconstruction of the Southern States, and their title to the rights and immunities belonging to integral parts of the Union, he has simply exercised the authority belonging to his office under the Constitution. The question to be decided was one of fact and time, and the law and the Constitution have made him the sole responsible judge of both. His action in the premises is equally free from the opposite errors of precipitancy and procrastination. He has delayed it long enough to satisfy his own judgment and the judgment of the country, as to the accuracy of the representation upon which his decision depends for its justification. To have promulgated it much earlier, or in the absence of ample evidence as to the completeness of the work achieved by the war, and the sufficiency of the terms acknowledged by the rehabilitated States, would have been a blunder pregnant with the gravest consequences. On the other hand, having become satisfied that the results aimed at in the prosecution of the war had been accomplished, and that the reorganization of the State Governments on a loyal basis, is complete, he could not have indefinitely deferred the Proclamation without nullifying all that he has said and done since his advent to power, or without fomenting sectional discontent, and strengthening a policy which, unchecked, would have led to a disruption of the Union.

The proclamation setting forth national peace and unity, the equality of all the States as members of the Union, the subordination of military to civil authority, and the restoration of the great guarantees of personal liberty, for a time suspended to meet the exigencies of war, was essential—and essential now—to perfect the well considered policy to which the President is irrevocably committed. It is evidence that, come what may, he is resolved to give effect to the principles and conclusions by which his official course has been guided. It is a fulfilment of his pledge that in his path there shall be no going backwards—that every step he takes shall be a step forward—that all he has done shall be upheld, and all he has promised fulfilled, despite the maledict'ons of disunionists North or South.

The issuing of the proclamation at this moment is especially important, in view of the brief pause in the Congressional struggle, and the anxiety with which the country watches for its renewal in the Senate. The President has now cleared the ground as thoroughly as possible. The manifold pleas for exceptional legislation, predicated upon the continuance of a state of war, and its alleged constitutionality under the war-making power, will be henceforth inadmissible. There will be no tenable pretense for talking of or dealing with the South as still in Rebellion; for the President, in the exercise of an inconfestable authority, has declared the Rebellion ended. There can be no excuse for dictating terms to Southern States as conquered provinces, or imposing conditions upon their people as subjugated Rebels, at the mercy of the conqueror; for the Executive of the nation has proclaimed that the rights of States in the South are as valid as those of States in the North; that the civil authority of Georgia is as perfect in its sphere as that of Massachusetts, and that the Southern people are, as a whole, loyally intent upon doing their duty as citizens of the United States. There can no longer be a decent pretext for excluding Southern Representatives from Congress, or for enacting laws applying peculiarly to the Southern States, and enforcing provisions which their authors dare not attempt to enforce in their own States. To this extent, therefore, the proceeding of the President cannot fail to exercise a potent influence upon the sayings and doings of Congress. It deprives the agitators and mischief-makers of their only apology, and blunts the weapon with which they have hitherto fought. They must either accept the fact promulgated by the President, with all its logical consequences, or assume an attitude of resistance to the authority lawfully vested in him. In one case, their tactics must undergo a change, which can hardly be for the worse. In the other, they will seal their condemnation before the country, and convict themselves of a desire to usurp a power withheld from them by the Constitution.

Coming at such a time, and calculated to exercise such an influence, it were idle to assume that the Proclamation will please those whose averments it controverts, or be acceptable to those whose policy it effectually thwarts. We shall be agreeably surprised if it be not made the occasion of a fresh outpouring of wrath upon the President. The elaborate recital of facts with which the burden of the document is prefaced, was probably prepared in anticipation of this contingency. Whatever his motive, the President has unquestionably added strength to his position by the array of proclamations issued by his predecessor, and resolutions adopted by Congress during the progress of the war. Unless thus fortified, his interpretation of the object of the war would have been open to controversy. Upon this point, now, there can be no cavil. President Johnson produces and accepts the dicta of President Lincoln, which, again, were in entire harmony with the solemn declarations of Congress, supported and in at least one instance originated by the very members who now find it convenient to occupy diametrically opposite ground. They who now say that the war had other objects than the maintenance of the Union, whenever they assail the Proclamation will find themselves confronted with their own avowals, and the avowals of the then President, put forward with their sanction. The *Tribune* pronounces this testimony superfluous. No doubt our contemporary and not a few others would prefer to have forgotten what so palpably convicts them of inconsistency, not to say insincerity. But the country will think differently. And President Johnson, in thus appealing to the record in support of his own view, does much to counteract the malignity of those who may be expected to be its assailants.

Parliamentary Reform—Negro Suffrage.

From the World.

Which is the freest country, England or France? Every man of intelligence answers without hesitation, "England." England may, indeed, become a freer and better Government than she now is, by the extension of the suffrage proposed in the new reform bill; but she has long been the freest country in Europe, and, excepting the United States, the freest in the world. The amount of freedom enjoyed in any nation bears no necessary relation to the number of its voters. France needs no reform bill, in the sense in which that phrase is understood in England: France, in other words, is not capable of receiving any extension of the elective franchise. In France, suffrage is already universal. In England, the elective franchise attaches to a property qualification; the new reform bill merely proposes to reduce, not abolish, the qualification. In France, every male inhabitant of twenty-one years or upwards has the suffrage by reason of his birth in the country: while in England, even under the new reform bill, not one grown man in five will have the right to vote. It must, therefore, be admitted that freedom is not necessarily in proportion to the number of voters.

If the choice were given to a well-informed man whether he would prefer in the United States a centralized despotism, like the Government of France, with negro suffrage, or the free institutions of England with her restricted suffrage, he would decide for the free institutions. The actual question, in this country, lies between wider extremes. We have already universal white suffrage, as they have in France; and our actual Constitution is much freer than that of England. But it is proposed, by the radicals, to acquire universal negro suffrage by a centralized despotism outrivalling that of Napoleon. For the French Government admits representatives into the legislative body from all parts of the Empire, while half of the territorial area of the United States is not represented in Congress.

The Government of England is free, because the country is governed by its public opinion. The Government of France is not free, because public opinion does not, in that country, control governmental measures. The radical policy is producing a similar political condition here. Nobody entertains any doubt that a majority of the whole people included in the whole country, approve the reconstruction policy of the President. But the Government is so organized, by a disregard of the Constitution, that this aggregate public opinion does not find expression in Congress. In England, under similar circumstances, the Executive would dissolve the Parliament, and appeal to the people in a new election. In this country we must await the stated period of elections, which would be no evil if all the present Representatives were admitted to their lawful seats. If the members of Parliament from the counties had excluded the members from the towns, a dissolution would be no remedy, unless the towns were to be admitted after the new election. If a rump Parliament should pass laws giving the counties the control of the organization of the next Parliament, there could be no appeal to the country, but only to the represented part of it. But the exclusion of the towns would be a revolution—a virtual overthrow of the British Constitution. There is not a statesman or publicist in Europe but would so pronounce it. The exclusion, in this country, of eleven States from Congress, is equally revolutionary. The Constitution declares that each State shall have two Senators, and that no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate. It also declares that each State shall be represented in the lower branch of Congress in proportion to its population, as ascertained by the next preceding census. These provisions are virtually abrogated by the radical representatives from the Northern States. The consequence is, that Congress, instead of expressing the will of a majority of the people of the United States, represents an acknowledged minority. The radicals dare not admit the whole country to the representation which the Constitution gives it, knowing that they would thereby lose their power.

It is plain, therefore, that for the sake of outstripping France in the matter of universal suffrage, the radicals are also outstripping her in despotism. Even under the despotism of Louis Napoleon every part of France is represented; but universal suffrage is far enough from producing liberty.

The radicals are constantly clamoring that universal suffrage is necessary to complete emancipation. But are there slaves in England? It is the boast of that country that slavery has not existed there for several hundred years. Perfect freedom is therefore consistent with a denial of suffrage to considerable classes of the population. The free institutions of England are a better protection to its inhabitants than universal suffrage is to the inhabitants of France. The present movement in England for extending the suffrage by lowering the property qualification has an instructive side for this country in the demonstration it calls to mind, that personal freedom may be fully enjoyed by classes who have no excess to the polling-booths. It puts to shame the argument of the revolutionary radicals, that the negroes cannot be free without the elective franchise. If this pretense were well founded, four-fifths of the people of England would be slaves, even after the passage of the new reform bill.

—Dr. Reifferscheid, of Bonn, in his researches in the libraries of Italy for his new edition of the Latin Fathers, has made some discoveries of Anglo-Saxon and Gothic MSS. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Bellage), of the 1st of March, states that in the Vatican Dr. Reifferscheid discovered, in a "Codex Escriptus," eight leaves written in Anglo-Saxon. They contain fragments of King Alfred's version of "Orosii Historia adversus Paganos," which Bosworth has translated in accordance with the two MSS. that are still extant in England. Some fragments of the Gothic version of St. Paul's Epistles, by Ulphilas, have also been discovered by Dr. Reifferscheid, in an Ambrosian MS. (c. 36 sup.) in the Monastery of Bobbio.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13, At the Office of the President No. 417 ARCH STREET, At 11 A. M.

SIMON POEY, Secretary.

43 9t*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 200 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO, Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881, 5-20s, OLD AND NEW, 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.* INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s. UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO BANKERS, *STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,* No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 4p No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES. CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1001 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*rp

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 6 §

REMOVED.—S. & JAMES M. FLANNAGAN have removed from No. 304 to No. 420 S. DELAWARE Avenue. 3 29 12t

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, 11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC. We are offering our stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWAR AT A DISCOUNT, Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold CLARK & BIDDLE: 5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT S

RICH JEWELRY JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND 8 3 6§ Solid Silver-ware.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

FURNITURE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH. PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN REPS. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc. P. P. GUSTINE, 1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY. LACEY, MEEKER & CO., No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET, OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises. 3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!! *REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.* Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners, (Patented November 21, 1865.) It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs. Call and examine, or send your orders to STRATTON & CO., AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada. Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf1m

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, *HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING* OF SPRING GOODS, THIS MORNING. *NEW GRENADINES. NEW FOULARDS. NEW DRESS GOODS. NEW SACK CLOTHS. CRAPE PONGEES. SPLENDID SILKS.* [4 5 thsta

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866. E. M. NEEDLES. HAS JUST OPENED 1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES. 100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies. 100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 80c. to $1 50. 300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation. No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628 Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail. Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in finish and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILEY & BROTHER IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. below the regular rates. Also, the celebrated "LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public. Motto of Lone Jack:—"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 232 CARTER Street And No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS Of all descriptions, REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions, Always on hand. Always on hand. AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street. The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed. 2

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES Will be sold cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United States. HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS, 1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 §) Also, WOOL SACKS. JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass. GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR. The choicest Liquors always on hand. No. 533 CHESNUT STREET. 3 10 3m BENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 3 6 § No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT. PETER SIEGFRIED, 3 29 1m Proprietor.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of A. STEINMETZ, 3 27 tuthsa1m] RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.]

PRESENTATION TO PROFESSOR COPPEE.—The students of the University, on hearing of the intended departure of their Professor, determined to present him with some memento of their high appreciation. The following note was delivered to the Professor, expressive of their esteem in connection with the gift:—

Professor Coppee:—The students of the University of Pennsylvania, with which you have been long and honorably connected, while they offer to you their hearty congratulations at your transfer to a new field of usefulness and honor, cannot but express their sincere regret at the departure from the University of one with whom their intercourse has been of unmingled pleasure and benefit.

At a meeting of the students convened for the purpose of taking action in regard to your resignation of the Chair which you have filled so acceptably, it was resolved to present you with the accompanying memento, as an expression, feeble though it be, of their high esteem for you personally, and of their appreciation of the inestimable advantages which they have enjoyed under your tuition. Long will they cherish a remembrance of those gentlemanly and scholarly qualities which, in your intercourse with them, you have exhibited, and ever grateful will they be for the pure, patriotic, and elevated sentiments which you have inculcated.

Wishing you length of days and eminent happiness in your new sphere of labor and usefulness, we have the honor, on behalf of the students, to subscribe ourselves the Committee:—Senior Class—I. Minis Hays, Frederick W. Beasley, George T. Graham. Junior Class—T. F. Nevin, Gerald F. Dale, A. R. Montgomery. Sophomore Class—R. N. Clark, J. H. Coates, A. W. Elliott. Freshman Class—Maskell Ewing, Edward Ritchie, George H. Stewart, Jr.

University of Pennsylvania, March 28, 1866.

In reply the Committee have received the following note:—

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, April 1, 1866.—Gentlemen:—It is difficult to find fitting words in which to answer the exceedingly beautiful letter of the students presented through you, the committees of the four classes, and accompanying the very handsome case of silver, their unexpected but highly prized gift. I can only say that while no such demonstration of regard could have been made in a more graceful and refined manner, nothing could have given me more pleasure.

Among my household gods I shall dedicate this present to the University of Pennsylvania. The letter I shall have appropriately framed, and send it down to my children and theirs, as a testimonial, not in official course, but of hearty and spontaneous esteem, never to be extorted, and therefore the more highly prized.

Do me the favor to let all those who have joined in this great kindness know how I thank them for it, and believe me, gentlemen, to be, with the sincerest regard for you all, your friend and Professor,

HENRY COPPEE.

The students being assembled for the last time in the second term of the collegiate year, enthusiastically applauded their highly popular Professor upon his entrance into the hall for the last time in his official capacity, in response to which he addressed them as follows:—

Gentlemen:—As this is the last time that I shall meet you as a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, I have craved and received the kind permission of your Provost to say a parting word to you.

I shall not detain you longer than the time occupied in your ordinary declamation, and I am sure you will bear with me if I consume no more than that.

For nearly eleven years that I have held my Chair I have performed my duties, not always well, indeed often imperfectly, but always with a hearty desire to promote the interests of the University, always with a strong purpose to advance the cause of sound education, always with an almost boyish sympathy for the smooth-browed, fresh-lipped young men who have been my daily companions in the recitation-room. In their obedience, respect, and advancement I have met with an abundant return.

Nor must I fail to confess that while I have been a teacher here, it is much more to my advantage that I have also been your fellow-student; I, too, have been a pupil here; and if I succeed in the new and arduous task before me, much of that success will be due to what I have here acquired in ten years of this normal schooling; much to what I have gained from daily contact with your learned and distinguished faculty, and much to my daily practice with the classes which have passed through my hands. Gentlemen, I shall endeavor not to dishonor this part of my training.

For the manner in which I have discharged the duties of my office, I have been, you are aware, directly responsible to another body, the honorable Board of Trustees.

Let me acquit myself of another responsibility—a moral responsibility to you, gentlemen, students—I have striven to inculcate in all things reality of life, manliness, truth, and Christian honor. I have endeavored to display to you impartiality as a professor and courtesy as a gentleman. I have held up to you the noble motto of your University, "*Literæ sine moribus vanæ*." I have not failed; your kind expressions of regret at my departure and God-speed on my journey tell me so.

The beautiful gift of silver presented by your committee, the extremely well-worded and handsome letter which accompanies it tell me so; and I am happier in these assurances than if, with machine-like accuracy, I had been able to give tenfold the amount of letters without morals and manners.

For your beautiful present I shall make a written acknowledgment, but I beg you to receive in advance my grateful thanks.

And now, my friends, farewell; long live and long flourish this loved and honored College. Happy and prosperous be its excellent Faculty. Thrice happy those bound to me by tender ties who give the parting word to the Professor who now crosses its threshold. God bless you all.

Professor Coppee is about to repair to Bethlehem, to make the necessary preparations for the opening of Lehigh University, a new institution, owing its origin to the munificent liberality of Governor Packer. Success will doubtless crown this new effort on the behalf of science and education.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—The hearing of evidence in this case was continued yesterday morning at the office of General Collis, when the following testimony was given in favor of Mr. Weaver:—

Abraham Helmstead, for contestant, sworn—I live at No. 728 South street; have lived there about twenty years in that neighborhood; lived in that house four years; I voted last election about eleven o'clock; paid my tax within less than a year. The receipt was called for by Mr. Simpson. The same testimony, so far as voting was in question, was given by Emanuel Goldsmith, No. 624 South street; Richard Gorman, No. 542 South street; Daniel Roberts, corner of Black Horse alley and Bedford street; Patrick Ragan, No. 617 South Seventeenth street; Philip Rock, No. 615 South Seventh street; John Dwyer, Ashberry street; John J. O'Connor, No. 612 South Fifth street; Richard Cameran, No. 529 Bedford street; George St. Clair, No. 530 Bedford street; Timothy Leary, shippen street, above Seventh, testified to the names of several who voted. Edward Mellon was home, but did not vote.

Bernard McGarigle testified that he knew John Burch, living at No. 529 Bedford street; John Barratt, living at No. 1554 Richmond street, below William, voted for Mr. Weaver at last election; also Michael Kent and Patrick McGuire, No. 1515 Belgrade street.

Edward H. Floor, No. 1129 Somerset street, testified that he knew James Brady, Michael Brannan, Francis Brady, Francis Cassidy, Henry Cresson, Christopher Callahan, Lawrence Fraley, Charles Fay, James Gordon, Austin Gayner, Bartell Gaffney, John Hapsney, Henry Hawthorn, Charles Judge, Matt. Kelley, David McCrystle, Edward McGowan, Thomas Nally, Ferris McFadden, Neil McCollum, Edward McColgan, Patrick O'Donnell, William Pryor, Francis Smith, James Sharkey, Bartholomew White.

Mr. McGarigle, on being cross-examined, said he knew where these people lived from the fact of seeing them every day, and from the fact of his being Assessor there. He was Assessor in the years 1856, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861.

Francis McDonough, on being sworn, stated that he lived at No. 1139 Hewson street; he had lived there about four or five years or six; he knew Patrick McDonough and John McDonough; John Korvis, living in Somerset street, below Salmon, voted for Mr. Weaver once; also, Owen Gollice, Patrick Reilly, Patrick Curran, Philip Mohan, and James Burk.

VOTING AT A FAIR.—The result of the voting at St. Augustine's Fair, now being held in the National Guards' Hall, up to last evening, was as follows:—

Fire Horn—Vigilant, 40; Columbia Hose, 7; Fairmount, 10; Hiberma, 10.

Base Ball Implements—Central, 55; Vigilant, 43; Perseverance, 6; North American, 1; Neptune, 5.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a window curtain in the residence of Mr. Geisler, at the S. W. corner of Front and Norris streets, was set on fire by being brought in contact with a gaslight, and destroyed. Loss, fifteen dollars.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE—INTERESTING CEREMONIES.—Yesterday afternoon the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, on the Lancaster Pike, about five miles from the Market Street Bridge, took place in the presence of a large concourse of people, among whom were nearly all the Catholic clergy of Philadelphia.

The religious services were in accordance with the impressive ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. After the consecration of the ground, the Right Reverend Bishop Wood laid the corner-stone, assisted by Very Reverend Dr. O'Hara, V. G., as Assistant Priest; Reverend James O'Connor, Rector of the Theological Seminary, as First Deacon of Honor; Reverend J. F. Shanahan, as Second Deacon of Honor, and Reverend F. P. O'Neil, Master of Ceremonies.

Within the stone were placed the following articles:—

Coins of the United States of the present year, 1866, viz.:—1 cent, 2 cent, 3 cent (amalgam); 3 cent (silver); 5, 10, 25, 50 cent pieces, and $1, all silver, and $1 in gold; the following record in English, and a silver plate, with a duplicate of the Latin inscription on parchment, engraved thereon:—

"*D. O. M*" (*Deo Optimo Maximo*—Great God, the All-Beneficent), for a lasting memorial.

On the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the Pontificate of our Holy Father, Pius IX, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, civil war being ended and peace happily restored, James Frederick, fifth Right Reverend Bishop of Philadelphia, in presence of a large and approving assemblage of the clergy and faithful, laid the corner-stone of this Church and Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo.

To these it is proposed to add the daily papers of this city of to-day's issue.

After the completion of the impressive religious ceremonies Right Rev. Bishop Wood introduced Rev. Dr. O'Connor, who declared that the occasion was one of consolation and joy. It indicated progress, and was a sure pledge of a brilliant future in this vast diocese.

The erection of the first purely ecclesiastical seminary in the present diocese thirty years before, amidst great discouragements, by the great good man whose memory was and would be dear to Catholics for centuries, was portrayed. It was then a monument of the faith of the people in the Divine organization of the Church. The great work of the Saviour in preparing the Apostles for the ministry was detailed, and the principle deduced and well elaborated that the highest privilege to humanity was to aid in the transmission of the Apostolic office by sending forth men authorized to speak as ambassadors from God, and to distribute his mysteries.

The cordial approval of the clergy of the diocese was a sure sign of the necessity of the present building, for they were the best practical judges of what was conducive to the welfare of religion in the fields of their labors. He doubted not, from the earnest support of the clergy and laity, the present undertaking would be crowned with success.

The tract of land on which the college is to be erected measures 112 acres, diversified into little hillocks and sheltered vales. The cost of the land was $30,000.

A preparatory school is now located near Media, Delaware county, and the Academy at Eighteenth and Summer streets; but though the latter, at its erection, thirty years ago, was characterized as an extravagant expenditure, beyond the needs of the community, it has become a necessity to enlarge its limits. Accordingly, the two departments are to be united in a building which, from the magnificent and complete scale on which it is projected, will have no rival, on this continent, at least.

The plan proposes a large centre building, 52 by 94 feet; two outlying and parallel structures, 42 by 65 feet, receding slightly from the front line of the centre building and connected with it, each by a wing of 30 by 122 feet, and directly on the rear of these outlying buildings or pavilions, standing at right angles and connected with them by intervening structures of 114 by 30 feet each, are two similar buildings of 44 by 74 feet.

It will thus be observed that the front line of the building will have a length of nearly 400 feet, with a return of each end of 223 feet, exclusive of an extension to one wing, to contain the laundry and other conveniences, of 65 by 74 feet, which, with the intermediate wings, will be two-stories high, while the centre and four main pavilions above described are all three stories. Also, on the rear of the main centre is a chapel, 42 by 103 feet, capable of containing upwards of six hundred persons, adapted to the requirements and character of the enterprise.

The design is a fair example of modern Italian; the only embellishments that have been attempted consisting rather in giving the useful features good proportions, with graceful forms of detail, than in adding decorations for their own sake. The most noticeable architectural attractions are a crowning dome in the central edifice, the arched openings throughout the structure, and the appropriate arcades in the front.

The main walls of the structure will be built and faced with stone quarried on the premises, the roof covered with slate, and the whole constructed with special regard to stability; while the arrangements of the interior, which can only be fully understood by reference to the plan, look to the greatest possible utility and comfort.

St. Michael's Brass Band, attached to the church of the same, enlivened the occasion with well-executed airs appropriate to the occasion.

A NEW COLLEGE.—The Society of Orthodox Friends are about erecting a college building, which they expect to fill with pupils from their own ranks, but will allot any spare room that may occur to applicants from any other denomination of people. The locality selected for the building is Westdale Station, on the Media Railroad. It adjoins the venerable college in which the artist Benjamin West first drew breath. The completion of the edifice will require two years. It will cost $200,000. The brick will be burned on the spot. Though its completion is somewhat remote, it will be under roof before the frosts of the coming autumn chill the laborers engaged in its construction. The drawings exhibited show a building that would do credit to any association whatever. A main building, of 168 by 68 feet, is flanked on either side by wings, which in turn terminate in handsome buildings 96 by 44 feet in dimensions. The plans provide for a perfect and faultless structure, into which every modern improvement is introduced, and whose light and ventilation are furnished upon the most approved and scientific principles. The drawings show a building whose dome in the centre is 120 feet high; and the whole will be constructed in a style at once substantial and picturesque. By the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends such an institution has long been needed.

ARREST OF AN ACCOMPLICE.—John Schultz was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Levy and Tryon, charged with being an accomplice of Samuel Davis (colored), arrested for committing a number of thefts in the city. The latter resided at No. 801 Emeline street; and several nights since Officers Levy, Tryon, Henderson, and Lamon made a descent upon the house, and arrested Davis and another party. Schultz was in the house when the detectives entered, but he managed to jump out of the window, and escaped. A search of the premises was made, and a full chest of tea was recovered, which, it has since been ascertained, was stolen in front of a store at Eighth and Walnut streets. Several pieces of dry goods were also found, and are now in charge of the officers. Schultz had a hearing before Recorder Eneu yesterday afternoon, and was held for a further hearing on Thursday.

STEALING CARPET.—Anthony Augustine was arraigned before Recorder Eneu yesterday afternoon, charged with the larceny of a roll of Brussels carpet. The accused, it appears, left the carpet at Mr. George W. Smith's auction store to be sold. The owner of it came along, identified it, and instructed Mr. Smith to arrest the party if he called for the proceeds of the sale. This was successfully accomplished. Anthony told very contradictory statements as to how it came into his possession. He was bound over for a hearing to-day.

TESTING A NOZZLE.—Yesterday afternoon a number of the members of the Shiffler Steam Fire Engine Company were engaged in testing a nozzle at Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street, recently invented, and for which a patent is claimed. Two streams were played at the same time—one through the old style nozzle and the other through the new one. The water was thrown twenty-two feet further through the latter than the former. Upon the trial of a single stream, with the same amount of steam pressure, twenty-six feet were gained in favor of the new nozzle. The nozzles were equal in diameter.

GREETING A NEW PASTOR.—A genial and most cordial reception was given to Rev. Anthony Atwood, the pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening last. The parsonage was filled to its utmost capacity by the members and friends of the church. The generous greeting of the congregation must have been exceedingly agreeable to the gentleman, as well as an indication of his future success among them. After the general congratulation, the company sat down to a sumptuous repast provided for the occasion.

SCHOOL HOUSE ON FIRE.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Hopkinson school house, at Rising Sun, under the supervision of Mrs. E. M. Janney, accidentally caught fire in the third story, but nothing of any value was destroyed. There was the greatest consternation among the pupils; but, through the coolness of the teacher, many were prevented from jumping out of the windows—and the entire class was dismissed without accident to any one.

AMUSEMENTS.

BISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the "PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chestnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
Engagement of the far-famed
RAVELS,
who will make their first appearance in Philadelphia in three years, in a variety of Sparkling Entertainments, embodying in happy profusion all those elements of
GRACE, DEXTERITY, and COURAGE,
which have given to these Brilliant Artists
A WORLD-WIDE FAME.
Mr. WHEATLEY is gratified in again presenting to the Philadelphia public these old-time favorites, whose genius has maintained through all the changes of their marvellous career, both in this country and in France, pre-eminent and glorious renown, as the most versatile, accomplished, and graceful exponents of the charms of the Pantomime known to any stage.
The Ravels retain, in a really wonderful degree of freshness, the similar power to attract and to divert which has ever distinguished them, and Mr. Wheatley trusts that the engagement which he has now great pleasure in announcing, may renew in effect the happiest triumphs associated with their fame.
The peculiar attractions of the Ravels' repertoire—comprising several entirely new to the public or Philadelphia—will be produced in a style of elegance and completeness which Mr. Wheatley will endeavor to render worthy of his own reputation and of their high renown.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 5,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
AND A TROUPE OF ARTISTS NUMBERING FORTY PERSONS.
MARTINETTI FAMILY (SIX IN NUMBER),
SIGNORITA PEPITA,
Premiere Danseuse, from the Opera at Paris,
M. VON HAMME,
first male dancer, and ballet master from Hamburg,
Mad'lles Vandris, Marzetti, Desiree, Julia Lehman, Mons. Vandris, Garcia, Scandoli, Axtel C. Lehman, and a
Full and Magnificent Corps de Ballet.
This Evening's Entertainment will commence with the Child Wonder of the World,
YOUNG AMERICA,
in his new and startling performance on the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
First night of the very Laughable and Comic Pantomime, entitled the
MAGIC TRUMPET.
ANTOINE RAVEL in his celebrated character of the.....CLOWN
GABRIEL RAVEL as.....ROMEO, THE DANDY
YOUNG AMERICA as.....HARLEQUIN
Columbine.....Mad'lle Desiree
The MARTINETTIS in their classical Groupings of
THE DEFIANCE.
The new Grand Ballet, arranged by Mons. Von Hamme, entitled the
NYMPHS AND THE BUTTERFLY.
Danced by SIGNORITA PEPITA, MAD'LLE VANDRIS, MADAME MARZETTI, and MONS. VON HAMME, who will execute the Wonderful Terpsichorean Movement of Three Complete Evolutions in the Air, performed by no other artists.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING,
THE TRAPEZE, MILLINERS, NEW DIVERTISSEMENT, AND MAGIC TRUMPET.
The Orchestra under the direction of M. Romainville, of Paris.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission.....75 cents
Reserved Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Seats can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at ½ past 7—to commence at ¼ before 8.
Seats secured six days in advance. 1t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7:00. Curtain rises at 7:30.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
CONTINUED EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
CONTINUED EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
OF THE NEW PIECE.
THE THEATRE
CROWDED EACH EVENING
CROWDED EACH EVENING
to see the dramatization, in four acts, from Charles Reade's great work,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
which, having had a prosperous run of
OVER 200 NIGHTS IN LONDON,
is still in the full tide of its successful career.
To conclude with a
FULL ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
BY
BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S MINSTREL TROUPE.
BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES AND LA RUE'S MINSTREL TROUPE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. C. FOSTER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
FOURTH NIGHT
of the great American Actress,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear for this night only in her wonderful impersonation of the Greek maiden,
PARTHENIA,
in the grand Romantic Play of
INGOMAR THE BARBARIAN.
MR. J. C. McCOLLOM AS INGOMAR.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 5,
INGOMAR.
INGOMAR
Parthenia.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Ingomar.....Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM
To conclude with the Military Drama of
THE MIDNIGHT WATCH.
FRIDAY—Benefit of MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¼ o'clock.
GLORIOUS RECEPTION. HOUSES CROWDED.
First week of the Eminent American Actor,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS.
WINE WORKS WONDERS;
OR,
THE INCONSTANT.
Young Mirabel.....Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH
Old Mirabel.....Mr. F. Mackay
Duretete.....Mr. Owen Marlowe
Crinna.....Miss L. Price
To conclude with the New Farce of
THE KITCHEN BELL.
Pitcher, of the Police.....Stuart Robson
FRIDAY—Benefit of MR. J. E. MURDOCH.
ONLY NIGHT OF MONEY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Grand Trick, Fairy, Comic Pantomime,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS,
MISS ELLA WEBNER AND MISS MARY WEBNER,
THE WONDERFUL LAZELLE BROTHERS,
G. W. SMITH AND BALLET TROUPE.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:
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SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
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The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins or ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored, all these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of water and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

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Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore.

Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

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VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles G. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
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A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
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H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1108 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Earnest, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 905 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Gaffney, No. 1022 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elbert's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
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Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
T. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
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S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 154 North Second street.
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Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
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JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
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REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
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The most liberal discount allowed.
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STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

MEDICAL.

ELECTROPATHY.
DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
THE
SCIENTIFIC
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—
GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
R. T. DESILVER, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
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DR. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 32 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
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JOHN M. BUIST, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.
Consultation and examinations free of charge.
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
3 31 sm&th2m Philadelphia.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.
This Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs; promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anæmia.
The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork general debility, and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial in *Brazil, and always inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.
Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.
GENERAL DEPOTS:
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Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
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In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,
No. 129 GRAND Street,
IN PHILADELPHIA,
[3 19 muth2m
At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.
3 29m A. BROWN.

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THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.
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PASSPORTS PROCURED, ACKNOWLEDGments, Depositions, Affidavits to Accounts, taken by JOHN H. FRICK,
Notary Public, Commissioner for all the States, Pension and Prize Agent, No. 123 DOCK Street. 3 2

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUT

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866.

The Reply of Senator Scovel and the Grounds of Our Accusation.

THE following despatch has come to us from Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, to which we cheerfully give a place in our columns:—

TRENTON, April 5.—In answer to your editorial I unhesitatingly say that I never received a letter from President JOHNSON, in which he offered me any position under the Government if I would defeat the election of a radical Senator from New Jersey. Do me justice by publishing this.

JAMES M. SCOVEL.

As Mr. SCOVEL has frankly denied the accusation made by us a few days since, simple justice to ourselves demands that we give the authority on which we based our assertion. On Saturday, that gentleman, in company with Mr. R. BARCLAY LEEDS, of Atlantic City, visited our city. In crossing the river, Mr. SCOVEL *said* to his companion that he had received from the President just such a letter as we announced on the afternoon of that day. He did not actually produce the manuscript, but positively and emphatically declared its receipt to Mr. LEEDS. After leaving Mr. SCOVEL, that gentleman repeated the conversation he had had to Dr. HORNER, of Philadelphia, and in his company visited two newspaper offices, and stated the facts. It was from the lips of Dr. HORNER that we received our information; we took it down in writing, read it to the Doctor, and he, in the presence of two other editors, acknowledged all the facts correctly reported. He has since expressed his willingness to make his affidavit to their truth, and informs us that while Mr. LEEDS denies having seen the letter, he still acknowledges that SCOVEL asserted that he had it in his possession.

And now Mr. SCOVEL denies that he ever was in receipt of such a document—or virtually confesses that his statement to Mr. LEEDS was a fabrication, a falsehood. The question is now one of veracity. Are we to believe Mr. SCOVEL, when he, without any apparent object for falsifying, acknowledged its receipt; or are we accept as truth his late assertion that such a letter was never in his possession? It is a matter of small consequence which of his statements was true, but there can be no doubt but that one of them was false. In this light the question naturally arises, has the moral attitude of the Senator improved? Does he remove any of the odium which he has, by his own action, attached to his name? He has evidently contradicted himself, and whether he received such a letter or not is a matter for him to settle with his own conscience. He has without warrant introduced the name of the President, and by so doing passed the limits of courtesy as well as truth.

While we asked Mr. SCOVEL if he had received that letter, and repeated his own assertion that he had, yet at the same time we doubted whether the President of the United States would have been willing to write such an epistle or make such a promise. We designed not to accuse the President of penning such a communication, but to charge Mr. SCOVEL with boasting its receipt. We have given our proofs. We have quoted the names of the gentlemen who are responsible for the fact of Mr. SCOVEL'S assertion. Their address can be procured from us at any time. Mr. SCOVEL has seen fit to deny the receipt of any letter from Mr. JOHNSON, and we are bound to believe his word; and with his denial must close the question, so far as we are concerned.

The Fenian Cause.

WE have not hesitated to express the opinion that the Fenian movement is a snare and a delusion. But we have never said that it was used by sharpers to rob the Irish in this country, and to enrich themselves by dividing the spoils. It has remained for certain Irishmen, claiming to be faithful partisans of the cause, to make that charge against the various rival leaders of it in the United States, and they have made it, too, so boldly and publicly, and with such positiveness of assertion, that all who are not Fenians may be excused if they shall, from this time forth, regard the whole enterprise with much more distrust than formerly.

A number of persons, who represent themselves as a delegation recently sent over from Erin, under the auspices of the great Head Centre STEPHENS, to require the champions of Fenianism here "to give an account of their stewardship," declared the purpose of their mission at a recent meeting in New York, on Wednesday week. On that occasion a resolution was adopted, that none except those who had left Ireland within the last six months should be allowed to participate in the proceedings, and that all those present who were "in the *pay* of O'MAHONY, ROBERTS, and SWEENEY," should retire from the room. This caused a grand row, of course, during which there was a great deal of loud talking and violent gesticulation.

One of the speakers, who belonged to the deputation to overhaul the financial accounts of the Fenian leaders on this side of the water, complained that the said leaders had not yet sent to Ireland a ship, or a rifle, or a dollar to purchase a rifle, all of which must be rather stunning intelligence to the thousands of hard-laboring and quite poor Irishmen and Irishwomen in America, who have for a year past been making very liberal contributions of money to aid a cause which they are now told has not, thus far, had the benefit of one cent of hundreds of thousands of dollars they have squeezed from their little incomes and savings, and poured into the coffers of O'MAHONY, ROBERTS, and SWEENEY. Another member of the same inquisitorial delegation, fresh from the sod, is reported to have pitched into the faithless stewards in the following more vigorous than fastidious language. He said:—

"Men are making promises and telling such lies to the people in this country as I never heard of in my life. I am sick of them, and I am sorry to say that my country has too much reason to be sick of them, and that they deserve the abomination of our people. The world is sick of them, and if they escape justice they may hide their faces evermore and thank their lucky stars if they succeed in doing so. They talk of our country, and they have not rides enough there for one regiment. The e were some revolvers bought, which were afterwards retailed to our poor people at a profit. This was a nice way to arm a people. All this sham is now pretty well exploded, except among some fools on whose backs you can ride till the day of judgment."

Well, now, if all that is here stated be true, then a good many honest people have been very shametully swindled, to say nothing of the cause that enlisted their affections and their means, and which should, at least, have been too sacred to every true Irish heart to be disgraced by the dishonesty of peculating mercenaries in any part of the world.

But the hope of Irishmen for the independence of Ireland seems doomed to be forever cursed by a few false-hearted upstarts and pretenders, who use the world's sympathy with the wrongs and sorrows of their native land either to fill their empty pockets with the gold coined literally from the sweat-drops of honest Irish labor and given freely by honest Irish patriotism, or to advance themselves, politically and pecuniarily, in foreign lands. Whether O'MAHONY, ROBERTS, or SWEENEY ever entertained a serious intention of going to Ireland, and taking any part in her proposed war for emancipation, we are not prepared to affirm. But there are certain young Irishmen in this city gifted with more tongue than brains, and more zeal for their own advancement in this country than manly and sincere solicitude for the liberties of Ireland, who may be heard almost any night splitting their lungs at Fenian meetings. What they get for that cheap service from the Head Centres here is not yet revealed to the public; but they manage to have their names printed in the newspapers, and a brief abstract of their twaddle reported in their columns.

In short, the truth probably is, that Fenianism here is a grand humbug in so far as the leaders of it are concerned, and will result in nothing but a huge embezzlement of funds contributed by the honest friends of Ireland to assist her people in a generous yet desperate effort to relieve themselves from political oppression.

That enterprise never was either well founded or well conducted, and when this last attempt to revive it was first made, we saw that bitter dissension among the Fenians here, and a selfish struggle for the leadership, would cause the whole thing to end in disappointment. Events have confirmed that prevision, and our duty is to warn all true Irishmen in America to beware of being longer cheated by false promises.

The Fenians on the Move.

THE New York papers bring us the startling intelligence that the war for Irish independence has been inaugurated, and that a fleet has started for the purpose of taking possession of some spot of earth belonging to the domain of Great Britain; but whether it is one of the Bermudas, a sand bank off Newfoundland, or the Emerald Isle itself, has not as yet been publicly announced. It is to be hoped that the leaders of the movement have some sort of an idea as to what they are doing, for no outsider can possibly catch an idea in the midst of the present complications. It is understood that B. DORAN KILLIAN has removed his kid-gloves, and is "the head and front of this offending." It is suggested that the servant-girls and hod-carriers, who have been for some time past contributing of their slender means to bring about an Irish revolution, are growing somewhat impatient in regard to the unexplained delays, and that the present "pomp and circumstance of war" is intended to supply a pressing want. In order to allay the agitation and keep the current of funds ebbing and flowing, a martial expedition became an essential necessity, and DORAN has started on an excursion—perhaps in pursuit of the *Golden Fleece*. At any rate the start has been made, and the Fenians may now be said to be in a state of belligerancy, and if they meet a foe accidentally they will use all prudence in the discharge of their duty. The Robertses are not in the ring, and are somewhat in the dark as to the meaning of this sudden movement. There is something of a jar or discord in the ranks of the brave. To use a somewhat expressive phrase, the two sections do not *homolocate*. They lack homogeniety, and have divided in their common attempt to free Ireland from British rule. The unexplained absence of Head Centre STEPHENS has given the movement pause, and may in the end act disastrously. To-morrow may give us further particulars of what is at present perfectly *sub rosa*.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.—The bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. JAMES N. MARKS, of our city, to create that portion of the Twenty-fourth Ward lying south of Market street into a distinct ward, to be known as the Twenty-seventh, has passed the House, and will undoubtedly become a law. It is a just improvement, and one much needed. The Twenty-fourth Ward is absolutely a giant in territorial size. It contains more inhabitants than any two wards of our city, and the exercise of the privilege of suffrage saddles upon the officers holding elections great and unnecessary trouble and expense. The overgrowth has already compelled a virtual separation. What is to be the Twenty-seventh has already its distinct assessor, election judge, and other purely local officers. Why, then, should it not be separated in law as it is in fact? The people are all in favor of it, and it is the Representative from the Twenty-fourth who is the father of the bill. Mr. MARKS deserves thanks for the introduction of the law, and its passage will, while adding another ward to our city limits, save much trouble, and legalize what is already in existence.

THE ELECTION OF GENERAL BURNSIDE.—It would seem as if no good news ever comes singly. The spring elections have all gone most emphatically for our party. The glorious, and we may say unexpected result in Connecticut, the good news from Cincinnati, and finally the joyful intelligence from Rhode Island, make complete the circle of victories. In all quarters have our enemies been routed, and the election of General BURNSIDE, although fully expected, is no small triumph for the Union party. To have a gentleman so often tried in the cause of Union, and never once found untrue, at the head of a Commonwealth, cannot but be a welcome addition to the list of party leaders. From the vote we should judge that the battle was won before it had been fought. The very name of the veteran caused confusion and despair in the ranks of the opponents. May we of Pennsylvania triumph as completely with our gallant soldier leader. The terror of our enemies, inspired by the selection of General GEARY, is as great as that the Democracy of Rhode Island experienced. All that is necessary is that we follow up the first blow, and by constant and persistent efforts succeed in securing a victory which will rival the triumph of BURNSIDE in our little sister Commonwealth.

Letter from the Hon. John H. Reagan.

The New Orleans *Crescent* of the 29th ultimo publishes the following letter from General Reagan, who is now in Texas. The letter, besides having some features of general interest to the reader, affords an example of industry, in a gentleman who has occupied high public stations, that others would do well to imitate:—

FORT HOUSTON, NEAR PALESTINE, TEXAS, March 13 1866.—My Dear Friend:—To-day I received your letter of the 3d instant, and was very glad to hear from you, and hope to see you in Texas before long. On my return home, I determined that it would comport most with my self respect, and with what was due to my friends, for me to avoid all participation in public affairs, and I choose not to engage in the practice of my profession for the present at least, and have quietly settled myself down to farming. I found my farm in bad condition, though I am now getting it into a good state of cultivation, and have improved it much since the first of January. I have one white man and seven freedmen at work; have planted some fruit trees and shrubbery, and most of my vegetable garden and Irish potatoes, and bedded out my sweet potatoes, and planted thirty-five acres of corn, and have as much more ready to plant; have sowed down twelve or fifteen acres in small grain, and shall plant about thirty-five acres in cotton. I am orchardist and gardener myself, and when not engaged at this, or in the necessary superintendence of the freedmen, I work on the farm constantly with my own hands, and can do as much work with apparently as little fatigue as any of them. I make fence, grub, and pile and burn brush, plough, etc., and am as thoroughly bronzed as other laborers. You can hardly imagine the sense of relief and repose of mind I enjoy in the absence of the cares and perplexities of official and public life, or the great interest I take and the enjoyment I experience in my retired and quiet life. And if our country was again blessed with constitutional government and civil liberty, and my loved chief, and a few other dear friends were restored to their liberty and families, I should feel perfectly contented and happy. The letter which I wrote from Fort Warren to the people of Texas, and which met with much disapproval here, was perhaps the most important, as it was certainly the most carefully prepared paper I have ever addressed to my fellow-citizens. In announced simply and plainly the results of the war and its necessary and logical consequences, and advised them to a prompt acquiescence in them as the surest and speediest means of securing their return to a condition of civil liberty and self-government, the admission of their members into Congress, and the withdrawal from among them of the military and Freedmen's Bureau. It was written from a thorough knowledge of the facts of their situation, contains no statement of fact but what is true, no deduction but what I think wise, and no argument but what I think sound. It was not accepted and acted on simply because our people had not seen their country ravaged and desolated as I had seen others—because it was not occupied and garrisoned with standing armies as other States were, and because they did not accept the fact that they were a conquered people. But they are learning these facts now, and as they do they appreciate and approve the advice I gave them. And our convention is doing most of the things which I was condemned for advising them to do. I stand, as I always did, on simple truth and right, and know my judgment will meet ultimate approval.

Very truly, your friend, JOHN H. REAGAN.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—President Judge Allison.—Robert McCauley pleaded guilty to the larceny of six hogs worth $200, the property of Harrish Roth & Co., and was sentenced to two years County Prison.

John Smith pleaded guilty to the larceny of a coat, vest, and a pair of pants, the property of Thomas Dunn. Sentenced to eighteen months, County Prison.

John Kramer pleaded guiltty to a charge of stealing a horse-collar, the property of George C. Wilkins. Sentenced to six months, County Prison.

CONVICTIONS.

James Kernan, alias Punch, was convicted of the larceny of a coat, which he took from the stand in front of Rockhill & Wilson's. The coat was found in his possession when arrested.

Margaret O'Donnell, convicted yesterday of the larceny of a bed and bedding, was sentenced to six months in the County Prison.

Joseph Thompson (colored) was convicted of stealing twenty pounds of cotton, worth $8, and was sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

John Ricco was also convicted of stealing two sacks of cotton, and was sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

William H. Williams was convicted of stealing $5, the property of Thomas Sturgis, and was sentenced to six months in the County Prison.

Lewis Smith was convicted of stealing $7 worth of beef, the property of Joseph Smith, and was sentenced to nine months in the County Prison.

Jurors were discharged till Monday and the Court adjourned till Saturday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 324 WALNUT Street.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT., equal to two and a half cents per share, for the month of March, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will close April 7th, and open on the 13th.

G. W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1866. 4 5 7t*

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE. PRICE $100.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 5

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $15 and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $25. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 730 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

TEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal Paid in Gold within Five Years

$250,000 OF BONDS FOR SALE,

Secured by First Mortgage on the Property, Machinery, and Franchises of the

MONTANA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

THE MONTANA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY has been organized as follows:—

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM McLELLAN, Chambersburg, Pa.

DIRECTORS,

WM. McLELLAN, J. M. KIMMELL, J. ALLISON EYSTER, JOHN STEWART, Hon. L. P. WILLISTON, Gen. H. G. SICKELS, CHAMBERS McKIBBEN.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY, JEREMIAH COOK.

SOLICITOR, THEODORE CUYLER.

The Company owns 15,116¾ feet of superior Gold Property a portion of which has been tested for two years, and the yield has been larger than any similar property that has been worked in that rich territory, using an arastra to crush the ore, which does not save more than one fifth of the gold, it has yielded an average of $129 per ton.

The Company have purchased, and are about to ship, two first-class mills with all necessary machinery, which will be started over the plains in May or early in June.

THE GOLD BONDS.

The Bonds for sale are payable in gold in one or five years, and coupons are attached for the interest at ten per cent. in gold.

The entire proceeds of the Company will be devoted to the redemption of the Bonds until they are paid, principal and interest.

The Bonds are for sale at par, and an amount of stock equal to the amount of the Bond will be given to the purchaser without cost.

☞ Business men are invited to call at the Office of the Company and see the various specimens of its ore, make certificates of its value, and get any information desired.

It is confidently expected that the Company will be able to redeem all the bonds in one year from the time the Mills are put in operation, which will be during the coming fall.

Call and get a Prospectus and examine the specimens and certificates.

These bonds will be on the market but a few weeks.

Office of the Company, No. 224 South NINTH Street, first floor, front. 4 5 7trp*

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Is Cheapest. Pleasantest, most desirable as defense against Clothes-Moths. Druggists everywhere sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston. 1t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA
FRANKFORD, April 2, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$225,882 81	
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulation	280,000 00	
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits	50,000 00	
U. S. bonds on hand	235,000 00	
		$800,882 81
Due from National banks	$119 533 86	
Lawful money of the U. S.	78,482 00	
Notes of other National banks	760 00	
Notes of State banks	77 00	
Cash items	1,967 76	
		$200,760 72
Real estate and fixtures		17,234 65
Current expenses and taxes		7,294 40
Total		$1,026,172 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00	
Surplus fund	25,390 08	
Profit and loss	22,577 09	
		$97,966 07
Circulation and notes outstanding	$249,880 00	
Individual deposits	429,793 73	
United States deposits	40,184 63	
Dividends unpaid	140 00	
Due to National banks	8,019 25	
		$728,204 51
Total		$1,026,172 58

I, William H. Rhawn, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this second day of April, 1866. JOHN SHALLCROSS, Notary Public.

4 5 2t

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

AUCTION DRESS GOODS
Of Seasonable Styles,
FROM THE LATE SALES.
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 5 3t Above Willow.

SOLID PLAID BLACK AND WHITE POPLINS,
FROM AUCTION, AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 5 3t Above Willow.

TOIL DE CHINE,
DESIRABLE FOR TRAVELLING SUITS, ONLY 60 CENTS—AN AUCTION BARGAIN.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street
4 5 3t Above Willow.

PARIS PRINTED MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
FOR CHILDREN, FROM AUCTION,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 5 3t Above Willow.

CHOICE COLORED, FINE ALPACAS,
FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 5 3t Above Willow.

BLACK AND WHITE POPLIN
SKIRTING, ONLY 37½ CENTS PER YARD.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 5 3t Above Willow.

BLACK ALPACAS
OF ALL GRADES, FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 5 3t Above Willow.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FULL LINE OF
ZEPHYR WORSTED,
FOR SPRING SALES.
SOLD FULL WEIGHT.
SLIPPERS IN ZEPHYR AND BEADS.
CUSHIONS IN ZEPHYR AND BEADS.
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.
CLUNEY LACE.
A FULL LINE OF STAPLE TRIMMINGS.
RAPSON'S
4 5 8t4p* TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,
N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

PAPER HANGINGS,
FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,
No. 52 North NINTH Street.
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
4 5 1m] DECORATIONS, ETC.

MEAD & SMYTH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 tf

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock o
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO,
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,
General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.
FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S Tobacco and Cigar Store, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
3 28 1mrp

PHYSIOGNOMY OF THE HEAD, FACE, and body. Third article in the "Union" now ready. By mail, 3 cents. Address J. L. CAPEN Phrenologist and Bookseller, No. 56 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia. 4 5 3t

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c
TEMPLE OF FASHION
Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make. Stamping, Braiding, and Embroidering; French Finishing and Gauffering.
Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.
Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.
Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1021 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107 WALNUT Street, WILL OPEN PARIS MILLINERY for the Spring and Summer, on THURSDAY, April 5. 4 4 12t*

BONNETS! BONNETS!
BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.
E. P. CILL & CO.,
3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

1866. SPRING. 1866.
OPENING
AT
MRS. E. KEYSER'S
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM
No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,
3 15 1m Below Thirteenth. North side. Philadelphia.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874 14,

Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new	
70,050 U. S Treasury Notes, 7 30	
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds	
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881	
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds	
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes	
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds	
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds	
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds	
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds	
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading	
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank	
142 shares Williamsport Water Company	
	Market value. $461,061 45
Mortgages Ground Rents and Real Estate	147,306 39
Loans on collateral amply secured	169,481 95
Premium notes secured by policies	217,504 53
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds	52,409 16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer	20,000 00
Cash on hand and in banks	65,824 14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1	10,223 00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865
$544,492 92.
Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to
$87,636 31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.
Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR INSURING AGAINST
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
Capital, - - - $250,000
President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.
INDUCEMENTS.
The rates of premium are very low.
The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.
No Medical Examination is Required,
And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.
No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.
POLICIES ISSUED BY
LANCASTER & GASKILL,
N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts
3 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Recorder of Deeds.

WILLIAM M. COOPER, ESQ.

This well-known and highly respectable citizen of Philadelphia has been mentioned as a candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds. His name would indeed be a tower of strength, and make doubly sure the success of the Union ticket at the election in October next. For moral worth, sterling integrity, uniform kindness of heart, commendable energy, unswerving loyalty to the country, and unimpeachable devotion to the soldiers of the Union, he stands in the first rank of patriotic men. He was the President of the Cooper-shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee during the Rebellion, and he labored hard, day and night, with other patriotic gentlemen who formed the committee, in feeding the gallant boys in blue, as they passed through the city to or from the scenes of war. The well-known character of Mr. Cooper at once established general confidence in the organization, and the committee was sustained in their noble efforts by a grateful people.

Mr. Cooper, to meet the emergency, tendered the use of his cooper-shop, free of expense, in order to accommodate the soldiers. To a considerable extent he sacrificed his business to accomplish this, and rolled up his sleeves to serve at the tables. He was always ready to engage in the good work. In his ministrations to the sick and wounded soldiers—his sympathy with them formed a chief feature of his kindness—his early advocacy of establishing the Cooper-Shop Soldiers' Home, demonstrates that he has excellent administrative abilities and profound judgment.

As president of the committee he proved himself as possessing executive abilities of the highest order, and his continuance in this official position attests the estimation in which he was held by the members of the organization. Of course he was assisted by a number of self sacrificing gentlemen, but he was the controlling spirit; he was the "head centre" of that patriotic circle. As a citizen he is widely known, and as universally respected, and no man can be offered to the community for popular suffrage with a more unblemished character than William M. Cooper.

In writing this communication the author has no other object in view than to bring Mr. Cooper's name prominently before the public as the Union candidate for the position of Recorder of Deeds, and in doing so respectfully recommends the politicians to take it into their consideration. The signs of the times are portentous that the struggle in October will be more than usually animated, and the result will be looked for with more than usual interest. Let us, then, as Union men, have as strong a ticket as can be made; let it be composed of such men as William M. Cooper, and the Union victory will be so entirely overwhelming as to send copper stock down as low as the Rebel loan. W.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE CAMDEN UNION LEAGUE.—Last night a very large and full attendance of the Union League was had at their rooms at Fourth and Federal streets, for the purpose of taking action respecting the base conduct of James M. Scovel, in betraying the Republican party and its interests. After a few pertinent remarks from a few members, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, James M. Scovel, a member of this League, elected a Senator from this county, to represent the Union party in the Legislature of this State, has basely betrayed the men who elevated him to the position of honor which he now disgraces, and by his recent conduct and repeated declarations has severed all ties which can unite him with the great party to which he owes the power he now wields, only to disorganize and destroy it; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Union League of the city of Camden, hereby express our emphatic condemnation of the perfidious conduct of James M. Scovel, in refusing to go into joint meeting for the election of a United States Senator, and in repeatedly refusing to go into caucus with the Union members of the Legislature, except upon terms dictated by himself.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this League no man elected by the suffrages of the Union party has a right to usurp the power of the people, acting through their representatives, and to defeat their expressed will by a factious opposition for the gratification of personal spleen or private malice.

Resolved, That in the Honorable Alexander G. Cattell we recognize a man whose personal honor and political integrity lift him far beyond the reach of any shafts which Mr. Scovel's envy, hatred, and malice may launch against him; that in him we are proud to recognize a standard bearer who will always prove faithful to the principles he professes, and to the political party with which he is identified; and that we earnestly hope that his election to the United States Senate may be accomplished, despite the desperate and malignant opposition of James M. Scovel.

Resolved, That we look upon Mr. Scovel's professions of purity of motive and unselfishness of conduct as the shallowest of pretenses and boldest of hypocrisies, and that we regard any further political association with a man whom no pledge can restrain as calculated to demoralize and debauch the Union party.

Resolved, That James M. Scovel be and he is hereby expelled from this League, and that his name be stricken from the roll of members.

J. B. WOOD, Secretary.
JOHN S. LEE, President.

These resolutions, coming as they do in an official capacity, show to what extent Mr. Scovel has excited the just indignation and condemnation of the party who elevated him to power, by his wanton betrayal of the confidence reposed in him by the Unionists of his district.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, four men made a desperate attempt to rob the Millville Bank, but were foiled in their purpose by a watchman of one of the mills in that place. The burglars had effected an entrance by forcing open a back window, when they became alarmed by the arrival of some of the citizens, and hastily fled into the woods, leaving their tools behind. They did not secure any booty. About one year ago an attempt was made to rob this bank, when the burglars blew open the safe, but were frightened away before doing any other damage.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night an attempt was made to rob a man near Gloucester by two highwaymen, one of whom seized the reins of his horse; but the animal plunged forward, throwing him down, and dragging the wagon over him. The villains escaped.

STORE ROBBED.—Yesterday the store of Miss Merryweather was robbed of a piece of goods by two colored women, one of whom was arrested and committed. The other escaped.

FOUND DROWNED.—A man named Kelly was found dead in a ditch near Gloucester, a few days since, dead. It is supposed that he had been foully dealt with.

Express Robbery in Texas—One Hundred Thousand Dollars Stolen.

A Galveston correspondent of March 23 writes:—I learn from the officer of the ship that an iron safe belonging to one of the Express Companies was stolen at Brownsville a day or two before the *Crescent* started. It contained between $80,000 and $100,000 in greenbacks. The safe was carried off, and at last accounts no clue could be obtained to it. A gang of officers searched the ship but failed to accomplish anything. This is a new trick resorted to by the rascals in carrying off safes. The people must prepare to deal with some of the greatest scoundrels that have ever infested a civilized country.

—A military definition for a kiss—A report at headquarters.

FROM IDAHO.

A Battle with the Snake Indians—Rout of the Red Skins by the United States Troops.

We have received by the Overland Mail late issues of the Idaho *Statesman*, published at Boise City, a flourishing place on the Boise river, whose choice valley and rich surroundings of ledges of gold and silver are rapidly making it the point of attraction in Idaho Territory.

Boise City has grown, within a very short space of time, into a population of about 1500, and is at present the capital of the Territory. Three-fourths of a mile distant from Boise City is Fort Boise, a comparatively new fort, and one of the largest and most expensive of the United States Government in the Indian country. This fort is now an important military post for a wide extent of territory infested by Indians, who have long been seriously troublesome to overland travellers and to settlers. Captain J. H. Walker, 14th United States Infantry, is here in command, and actively and efficiently, as appears from the above papers which have come to us.

An extra Idaho *Statesman*, of Tuesday, February 27, has the following:—

"Bill Beachey's Owyhee Stage arrived this afternoon at five o'clock, with the following cheering news from Captain Walker:—Mr. Beachey did not go over to Ruby on this trip, but received the following letters by express. Passengers who came over from Ruby corroborate the news, and say that it is generally believed there. Captain Walker took only fourteen days rations with him, and that time expired yesterday. This information explains why he has not returned. He appears to have made very clean sweep of the camp, with the loss of one man:—

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co, RUBY CITY, February 26, 1866.—Bill Beachey—Dear Sir:—Childs, the Government express messenger, arrived this evening, and reports that a messenger arrived at Camp Lyon this morning with the news that on last Thursday Captain Walker came across a camp of Indians about twenty miles from the Owyhee Ferry, at the mouth of Jordan creek, and charging it, left eighteen dead Indians on the ground. It is supposed that one made his escape. Twenty of the Indians were bucks, who fought desperately, killing one of Captain Walker's party, Corporal Burke, and slightly wounding a drummer boy, name not remembered. In charging the camp six women and children were accidentally killed, but this could not be helped, owing to the desperate defense made by the Indians. It is reported that he took eighteen head of stock—particulars not known. The Owyhee Volunteers, not being able to get horses, have gone on to Hall's ranch afoot, and are determined to get after Mr. Indian.

Return of Captain Walker—His Account of the Fight.

The same paper of Thursday, two days later, March 1, semi-officially authenticates the above account of a fight with and rout by the command of Captain Walker of a body of the "Snakes," and adds the following particulars:—

Captain Walker and Lieutenant Tobey arrived from Camp Lyon yesterday about 11 o'clock, from whom we obtain the particulars of his pursuit and "treaty" with the Snakes. Leaving Fort Boise he took the course he had intended before starting, crossed the Snake at Boise ferry, and went up between the Owyhee and Malheur. His party consisted of thirty-nine men all told. Last Friday, the 23d instant, about 4 o'clock P. M., while the party were filing down a hill where four canons meet, the foremost of the party came suddenly upon a camp of Indians nearly secreted from the trail. The men immediately opened a fire upon the camp, when the Indians all fled to a sort of shelving precipice in one of the canons, from whence they kept up a most vigorous defense until they were nearly all killed. Some time elapsed before Captain Walker's men came up, and they did not at all, at any time, engage in the fight. The Indians were almost entirely barricaded behind the rocks, where they hid and defended themselves with desperation. They were armed with sporting rifles and plenty of ammunition. They also sent arrows whizzing around the ears of the men whenever they came within range of the hole in the rocks. The fight continued until after dark, by which time all the Indians were killed except three, who escaped into a bunch of thick chapparel, two of them badly wounded. From that retreat they kept up a fire, though they could not themselves be seen. Determined not to leave one alive, Corporal Burke and several others charged upon them, when Burke received a fatal shot through the breast. It being next to impossible to find the remaining Indians in the darkness and brush, the fight was abandoned, and the party moved three miles and camped for the night, carrying the body of Burke and a wounded musician by the name of Vroomon, both of Company D, 2d Battalion, 14th Infantry. They left eighteen dead bucks on the ground, besides the three that escaped. The company captured all the Indians' horses, nineteen in number, and destroyed three lodges, in which they found bunches of keys, boxes of yeast powder, salt, a Government blanket, soldiers' gloves, citizens clothing; also rasps and files, a considerable quantity of bullets, powder, and bullet-moulds; also Government saddles and some rifles. The next day Captain Walker started for Camp Lyon, where he arrived on the 25th, out of provisions, and his horses jaded—nine having died. Leaving his command at Fort Lyon to recruit the horses, he came over to Fort Boise.

The Captain Walker who achieved the good service thus noticed, and so signalized himself, is of Brooklyn. He went out with the 13th New York Regiment as a volunteer, on the three months' call, in April, 1861, when he was but eighteen years of age. In a few weeks afterwards he was appointed to a first lieutenancy in the 14th Regulars, with which regiment he participated in all the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac through the war. He obtained his captaincy early last autumn, when he was ordered to Boise, where, though the youngest officer in the army in command of a post—being now but twenty-three years of age—he is proving that the selection of him for that command was wisely made. Corporal Burke, who was killed in the engagement noticed, the *Statesman* says, had been in twenty-seven battles during the war, and, strangely enough, survived them to fall finally at the hands of a "Snake" Indian. The *Statesman* had a report that, as the result of the chastisement by Captain Walker, the "Snake" tribe were anxious for a treaty, and says that Governor Lyon was that day going to meet them.—*New York Evening Express.*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers appeared in her great character of "Lady Audley," playing with the same wonderful power. Each time this fine, finished, and powerful creation is witnessed, it excites the same interest and the same admiration. Mrs. Bowers looks peculiarly well. She has entirely changed her costumes, and appears now in a succession of most elegant and tasteful costumes. This evening she will appear in the character of "Parthenia." *Ingomar* is one of Mr. McCollom's finest performances, a role in which he has a special reputation.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The play of *Never Too Late to Mend* is given every night to appreciative audiences. It has an interest to the reformers and to politicians, showing the great evils of a Government that claims to be the most liberal in the world. It is well put on the stage, and the principal parts are played excellently.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Murdoch appears in "Young Mirabel." His performance of last evening was as marvellous, spirited, and exciting as in former years. Mr. Murdoch's engagement is a most brilliant success.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening the most wonderful of all feats will be exhibited in the performance of the three flying trapeze, by Young America. Besides this, the *Magic Trumpet*, with Antoine and Gabriel Ravel, will be given. The charming Mad'lle Pepita will appear in a graceful ballet. The Ravels are welcomed every night by crowds.

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 408 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, as follows:—Nos. 11,621, 11 622, 11,758 and 19,472, all in the name of J. BOLTON WINPENNY, Executor of J. WINPENNY. Application has been made to said Company for new, in place of those so lost or mislaid.
4 5 2t* J. BOLTON WINPENNY, Executor.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BARLEE, for $1000, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGLHOFER, Attorney-at-law, 3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,

Interest payable in Gold,
In the city of New York;

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 13 3m **No. 35 S. Third St. Philad.**

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Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
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PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

AT $7 PER TON.

ALSO EAGLE VEIN

Same sizes, at same prices.

Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean, and free of slate.

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[3 13 rp
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PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
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Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

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We have constantly on hand every variety of

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Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

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Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,

MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4 00, usual price $5 50.

MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75, usual price $5 00.

BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

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ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL BAUGH and JACOB F. FELL, assignees for the benefit of the creditors of CHRISTIAN J. FELL and GEORGE M. KINSLER, late trading as FELL & KINSLER, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 16th, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Wetherill House, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM M. BULL,
4 5 thstu1st Auditor.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls, at WEST GROVE STATION, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa.

The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th or 5th mo. next.

The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object.

For circulars, address the Principal,
THOMAS P. CONARD,
3 21 1m 20t WEST GROVE, Pa.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

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WINDOW SHADES.

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OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

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NEW LINEN GOODS,

Just Received Direct from Europe,

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MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

RETAIL, AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.

LINEN LAWN DRESSES, New Styles, very Handsome.

LINEN TRAVELLING DRESSES, Entirely New Design.

NEW PRINTED LINENS, landing from steamer "Propontis."

GOLDEN FLAX IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, all the numbers. These Linens are of extra weight and quality.

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, from 87½ cents per yard.

BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, New Patterns, very cheap.

CHEAP NAPKINS, landing from steamer "Helvetia."

TABLE CLOTHS, Rare Styles, with NAPKINS to match.

TOWELS, of every kind, from 25 cents to $1·25 each.

NURSERY DIAPERS, All the Widths Required.

TOWELINGS by the yard.

CRASH DIAPER, HUCK, ETC.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS, in White, Colored, and Fancy.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Every Kind, for Ladies', Gents', and Children.

SHIRT BOSOMS, of very Superior Quality.

BIRD-EYE AND OTHER DIAPERS.

LINEN CAMBRICS AND LAWNS.

Linen Buyers will save time and money by coming direct to

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

3 31 stuth] No. 828 ARCH Street.

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COOPER & CONARD,

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK TO CORRESPOND WITH VERY LOWEST PRESENT RATES.

Spring Cloth Sacques.

Wool De Laines, 38 and 50 cents.

Black De Laines, 50 and 55 cents.

Damask Cloths and Napkins.

Soft Finish Cambrics.

White Marseilles, 75 cents.

Muslins Much Cheaper. [3 29thstu2w5p

Best Calicoes, 20 to 25 cents.

3500 yards Best Cassimeres, $1·75.

NOW OPEN,

PARIS MADE MANTILLAS.

RICH SILK BASQUINES.

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DEMI-SEASON JACKETS.

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FINE LLAMA LACE GOODS.

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DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock o

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.

Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

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The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies' wear. 2 12

NEW GOODS OPENED DAILY.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

NOW OPEN,

French Coatings,
Mixed Coatings,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Doeskins,
4 4 1mrp Cloths for Ladies.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened:—

3000 yards best Bleached Muslin in the city, for 25 cents per yard.

Bleached Muslins, 28, 28, 31, 33 and 35 cents.

Just opened, one bale Heaviest Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 24 cents.

Good unbleached Muslins, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28 cts.

Just opened, one case 5-4 Bleached Muslin, 31½ cts. per yard.

Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.

Fast color Calicoes, 15 cents per yard.

Best quality Calicoes, fast colors, 18½ cts. per yard.

American Ginghams and Delaines.

French Ginghams, fast colors.

Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 65, 70, 80, 90, 95, and $1·12½.

Just opened from New York, 600 dozen Linen Napkins, $2 37½, $2 50, $2·62, $2·75, $3 00, $3·50, up to $5·00 per dozen.

Table Cloths and Table Linens by the yard.

A large assortment of Huckaback Towels.

Handsome Damask Towels.

Huckaback and Crash by the yard.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.

Shirting Linens, from 45c. up to $1 40 per yard.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, a large lot of soft finish Cambrics, 3 40, 45, 50, 56, and 65 cents per yard.

Soft finish Cambrics, full 1¼ yd. wide, 50c. per yd.

Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 35, 40, 44, 50, 56, 64, up to 80 cents per yard.

Plaid and Stripe Muslins.

White Brilliants, an auction lot, 35 cents, cheap.

Shirred Muslins, very cheap, etc. etc.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Jaconet Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings.

A new lot of Bonnet Ribbons, choice colors and good quality.

Best quality Hoop Skirts, made to order, expressly for our sales.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 31

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

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WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31 1m

LARGE STOCK

OF NEW AND ELEGANT

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ALSO,

COATINGS AND CASSIMERES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Just received, and for sale under GOLDEN PRESSURE, by [4 3 12t

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
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FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
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PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
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GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

ROGERS'

FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE,

FOR

CLEANSING AND PRESERVING

THE TEETH.

Removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the mouth.

Guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.

Its cleansing and healthful properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers, and at Depot, No. 85 LIBERTY Street, New York.

Ask for ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE, and take no other.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
3 29 tuths2mrp WHOLESALE AGENTS.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

WHY IT SHOULD BE PASSED OVER THE VETO.

Speech of the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Senator from Illinois.

The veto message being taken up, Mr. Trumbull said:

Mr. President, I fully share with the President of the United States in the regret expressed that he is unable to sign the bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication. I regret it on my own account because of the disappointment, and because the just expectations raised when this bill was presented to the President, before its introduction into the Senate, have been disappointed; I regret it on the President's account, because it is calculated to alienate him from those who elevated him to power, and who have gladly rallied around his administration to sustain him in the principles upon which he was elected; but above all, sir, I regret it for liberty's sake, to secure which, to ourselves and our posterity, this government was founded. But if the bill is unconstitutional and unjust to the whole people I would not have had the President sign it. That its provisions are not unjust to the whole or any portion of the people, nor unconstitutional, I shall endeavor to show by a candid and dispassionate review and examination of the President's various objections.

He begins these objections with the very first lines of the bill, which declare that all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign Power, except Indians not taxed, are declared citizens of the United States. The bill as originally introduced did not contain this provision. It was believed by myself and many others that all native born persons since the abolition of slavery were citizens of the United States. This was the opinion—the official opinion—of Mr. Bates, the Attorney General of Mr. Lincoln's administration—the opinion adopted by his administration, and acted upon since by all the departments of the executive government, including the Secretary of State, who has issued passports to persons of color, recognizing them as citizens. It was the opinion expressed by Mr. Marcy, when Secretary of State, that all persons born in the United States were citizens of the United States; not referring, of course, to slaves—slavery at that time existing in the country.

The President does not object to this declaration in the bill as unconstitutional. He does, however, say that it does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than Federal citizenship. It does not purport, he says, to give these classes of persons any status as citizens of States except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power, he adds, to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to declare the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. Now, sir, we all know that no State has the authority to make a citizen of the United States. The Constitution of the United States vests with Congress the sole power of naturalization, and it may make a citizen of a foreigner, but no State can make a citizen of the United States of a foreigner. But is it true, sir, that when a person becomes a citizen of the United States, that he is not also a citizen of the State, wherever he may be residing. On this point I will refer to a decision pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, the most eminent jurist who ever sat upon the American bench, in the case of Gasse against Ballow, reported in the sixth of Peters' reports. The Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says:

"The defendant in error is alleged in the proceedings to be a citizen of the United States, naturalized in Louisiana, and residing therein. This is equivalent to an averment that he is a citizen of that State. A citizen of the United States residing in any State of the Union is a citizen of that State. This was the only point in the case." This is the opinion of the highest tribunal in the country, pronounced by the most eminent man that ever sat upon the Bench in America.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland—Will the Senator give me the page?

Mr. Trumbull—Page 761. But, sir, unless this authority is to be disregarded, the President of the United States is mistaken in his law. It is not true that when a man is made a citizen of the United States he is not a citizen of every State. The President next alleges that the right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned is now for the first time proposed to be given by law. Now, sir, this is a mistake, not of the law, but a misapprehension of fact; and it will appear by references to which I shall call the attention of the Senate in a moment, that the President's facts are as bad as his law. If the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) wishes to take a note of the authority he will find it in Lawrence's Wheaton, on international law and various statutes of the United States. I read from page 807:

"There have been in the United States several cases of collective naturalization by the annexation of territories. By the treaty of the first cession, in the cession of Louisiana, April 30, 1800, with the inhabitants of the ceded territories to be incorporated into the United States as soon as possible, according to the principle of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities of the United States. A provision to the same effect is to be found in the sixth article of the treaty with Spain for the purchase of Florida, and by the eighth article of the treaty of 1848 with Mexico; also, by the annexation of Texas under a resolution of Congress of March, 1845, in its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States."

"Collective naturalization," says the authority from which I quote, "may also take place, of a class of persons, natives of the country or otherwise, who, without any act on the part of the individuals may be made citizens. In the United States it is incorrect to suppose that aliens, as opposed to citizens, implies foreigners as respects the country. Indians are the subjects of the United States, but they are not therefore citizens, nor can they become citizens under the naturalization laws; but they may be made citizens by some competent act of the general government, by treaty or otherwise."

By these various treaties, resolutions and acts of Congress, it will be observed that Frenchmen, Spaniards, Mexicans and Indians have all been made citizens of the United States—some of the very classes of persons spoken of in this bill; and yet the President tells us that this right of Federal citizenship (as if there was such a thing as Federal citizenship as contradistinguished from State citizenship)—he tells us that it is now for the first time proposed to be governed by law. "If," says the President, "as is claimed by many persons, those who are native born already are, by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such."

But, sir, is the President to learn now for the first time that that principle is to be found in the very home-books of the law, that an act declaring what a law is is one of the most common acts passed by legislative bodies? When there is no question as to what the law is, for its greater certainty it is the most common thing in the world to pass a statute declaring its object. My opinion is—and such was the opinion of the Attorney General and of the present Secretary of State; such was the opinion of Mr. Lincoln's administration, in all its departments, and such I believe to be the prevailing opinion in the United States—that all native born persons, not subject to foreign Powers, are by virtue of their birth citizens of the United States. But some disputed this. Hence, for greater certainty, it is proposed to pass this law. It is now made an objection to the passage of the law, and a reason given by the President why he cannot approve it, that it is a declaratory act.

"But if such is not the law," says the President, "the grave question presents itself, whether when eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress, at the present time it is sound policy to make our entire colored population, and all other excepted classes, citizens of the United States." This is the standing objection urged against all bills, for the President tells us in this message that he has signed some forty bills that have been presented to him. Why is it made an objection to this bill? The President states no objection as applicable to this particular bill. It is a general objection that he makes, applicable alike to all bills; but if there is anything in it no bill can pass the Congress of the United States until these States are represented. Well, sir, whose fault is it that eleven States are not represented? Whose fault is it that twenty-five loyal States, which have stood by the Union and Constitution, are to be deprived of their right to legislate? Sir, it is not the fault of the twenty-five loyal States, and if the reason urged by the President is a good one now, it has been a good one all the time. If the fact of some States having rebelled against the government is to take from the government the right to legislate, why, sir, then the criminal is to take advantage of his crime, and the innocent are to be punished for the guilty.

Within a few days the President has issued a proclamation, not of the House, or the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) seems to suppose, by no means; not a proclamation that the rebellion is over, but that in certain States it is over. The President does not tell us that Texas, one of the States that were in rebellion, is in a condition to be represented here. Sir, if we had to wait for the eleven States, must we not wait for Texas? The same principle would require us to wait for Texas, and she has not yet reorganized her State government, and those States which have reorganized have not yet been recognised as having a republican form of government, entitling them to representation. The representatives they have chosen from most of those States that have undertaken to reorganize were persons fresh from the rebel Congress and from the rebel armies; men who could not be admitted here, could not take the requisite oath to entitle them to admission. And are we to wait and abstain from all legislation of a general character? Are the loyal people of this country to be compelled to wait for necessary legislation until these States shall be admitted to representation here, when they refuse to send men here except those whose hands are dripping with the blood of loyal men. Are the Vice President of the rebel confederacy and his colleague (one of the Senators in the rebel Congress), to come here to legislate for the loyal people of this country? Are the men who organized the government that carried on a four years war, as the result of which this nation has had to spend more than four thousand millions of dollars, and as a consequence of which more than a quarter of a million of men, patriotic heroes, have laid down their lives upon the battle-field and in the army hospitals—are these men to come here to legislate for the loyal people of this country?

Sir, these States can only be represented through State organizations. All members of this body can only be elected by State Legislatures. Members of the other House can only be elected in pursuance of State laws. Hence as preliminary to any representation in either House of Congress it must be determined whether there is a state government; whether there is a State Legislature, having authority to elect Senators, and having authority to provide laws under which representatives may be elected. There was a time, certainly, when there were no such legislatures in any of these eleven States. There was a time when the only kind of government in any of them was hostile to the United States; when every member in it had abjured his allegiance to the United States and sworn allegiance to a government hostile to this. Will anybody pretend that while a State government was in these hands it was entitled to representation in either House of Congress? If not, shall we not inquire whether it has got out of these hands into the hands of loyal men?

Sir, this proposition that no bill is to be passed because certain States are unrepresented, when it is their own fault that they are unrepresented, would be utterly destructive of the government. But then, the President tells us that the bill in effect proposes to discriminate against a large number of intelligent, worthy, and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro. Now, sir, is that true? What is the bill? Why, it declares that there shall be no distinction in civil rights between any other race or color and the white race. It declares that there shall be no different punishment inflicted on a colored man in consequence of his color than that which is inflicted on a white man for the same offence. Is that a discrimination in favor of the negro and against the foreigner, in a bill the only object of which is to preserve equality of rights? But perhaps it would be replied to this, that the bill proposes to make a citizen of any person born in the United States, and therefore it discriminates in that respect against the foreigner. No, sir, it does not express that effect.

But, Mr. President, is not a white child who is born in the United States a citizen? Is it not to be presumed that there is a discrimination here in favor of the white infant, who is a citizen the moment of its birth, and against the worthy, intelligent and patriotic foreigner who emigrates to this country? Sir, as I suggested to a Senator behind me, even the child of a foreigner? The infant child of a foreigner, born in this land, is a citizen long before his father. The President, also, has an objection to making citizens of Chinese and gypsies. I am told that but few Chinese are born in this country, and where the gypsies are born I cannot tell. Like Topsy, it is questionable for "They were not born at all, but just come." (Laughter.)

But, Mr. President, perhaps the best answer to this objection that the bill proposes to make citizens of Chinese and gypsies, and this reference to foreigners, is to be found in a speech delivered in this body by a Senator occupying, I think, the seat now occupied across the Chamber by my friend from Oregon, (Mr. Williams,) less than six years ago, in reply to a veto message sent to this body by Mr. Buchanan, the then President of the United States, returned with his objections that was known as the Homestead bill. On that occasion the Senator to whom I allude said—

Mr. Sumner—What Senator was it? (Laughter).

Mr. Trumbull—He said "this idea about poor foreigners somehow or other appears to haunt the imagination of a great many. I am constrained to say," says the Senator alluded to, "that I look upon this objection of the bill as mere quibble on the part of the President, and as being hard pressed for some excuse in withholding his approval of the measure. His allusions to the foreigners in this connection looks to me more like the ad captandum of the mere politician or demagogue than a grave and sound reason to be offered by the President of the United States in a veto message upon so important a measure as the Homestead bill."

Mr. Sumner—Who was the Senator?

Mr. Trumbull—That is the language of Senator Andrew Johnson. (Great laughter.) It is, perhaps, the best answer, though I should hardly have ventured to have used such harsh language in reference to the President of the United States as to accuse him of quibbling and demogoging, and playing the mere politician, in sending a veto message to the Congress of the United States.

The President also makes some other allusions in this bill of the same character. For instance, he speaks of the impropriety of marriages between whites and blacks. He then goes on to say: "I don't say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage." Well, then, for what purpose is it introduced in this bill? Not surely as an "*ad captandum* argument, to excite prejudice, or as the argument of a demagogue and politician."

The President further says: "If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks on the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office. If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also, by law, declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror, or as a judge, to hold any office, and finally, to vote in every State and territory of the United States."

Perhaps the best answer, Mr. President, I could give to this would be the answer of Andrew Johnson himself. He undertook to reorganize State governments in the disloyal States. When he did so, to whom did he extend the right of suffrage? To the blacks? No, sir, but he extended the right of suffrage to those authorized to vote under the laws of those States before the rebellion. When urged to allow the loyal blacks to vote, what was his answer? That he had no power. That it was unconstitutional, but he had power to protect them in their civil rights, and he did protect them in their civil rights.

Then if it be true that protection in civil rights carries with it the right of suffrage, what becomes of the position he assumed when he extended civil rights to the negro all through the south, as I shall presently show, by orders issued by his authority; and yet he refused to give them the right of suffrage on the ground that he held no constitutional power to do it—that it was a right vested in the States with which he could not interfere.

But sir, the grant of civil rights does not, and never did in this country, carry with it political rights, or, more properly speaking, political privileges. A man may be a citizen in this country without the right to vote or without the right to hold office. The right to vote and hold office in the States depends upon the Legislatures of the various States; the right to hold office under the Federal government depends upon the Constitution of the United States. The President must be a natural born citizen. A Senator, a Representative, must have been a citizen of the United States for a certain number of years before he can be elected a member either this or the other House of Congress. So that the fact of being a citizen does not qualify a person for holding office necessarily, nor does it necessarily authorize him to vote. Women are citizens, children are citizens, but they do not exercise the elective franchise by virtue of their citizenship. Foreigners, as is stated by the President in his message, before they are naturalized are protected in the rights enumerated in the bill—lized are pro[illegible] the right to sue and most of the the right to contrac[illegible]. They do not, because rights we have enumerated, [illegible] to make a contract they possess these rights—the ri[illegible] most if not all and to hold land, which is the case in [illegible]refore vote. the States at present—I say they do not th[illegible]e. In the case of a The rights enumerated in the bill do not ca[illegible] them the right to vote. But sir, what rights have citizens of the United States? They have some. To be a citizen of the United States carries with it some rights. What are they? Why, sir, they are those inherent and fundamental rights which belong to every citizen and freeman in all countries, such as the rights enumerated in this bill, and they belong to citizens [illegible] of the States of the Union. The right of American citizenship means something. It does not mean, as in the case of a foreigner that when he is naturalized he is to be left to the mercy of State Legislatures. He has a right, when duly naturalized, to go into any State of the United States, and, submitting to its laws, reside there; and the United States government would protect him in that right. It would protect a citizen of the United States not only in one of the States of the Union, but it will protect him in foreign lands. In the language of Marcy, when Secretary of State, "a citizen in a foreign country is entitled to the same protection that is extended by that government to its own citizens."

In the great essential rights which I have enumerated, these rights which belong to citizens, and are known as natural rights, are defined by Blackstone, in his definition of civil liberty, to be no other than natural liberty, so far restrained by human law, but no further, than is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public. In this definition of civil liberty it ought to be understood, or rather expressed, that the restraint introduced by the law be equal to all, or as much so as the nature of the law will admit. "Equality of rights is the basis of the commonwealth," as is said by Kent; and Kent himself, in speaking of these rights, says that "the natural rights of individuals may be said to be included in the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right to acquire and enjoy property."

These rights have mostly been considered and frequently declared by the people of this country to be natural, inherent and inalienable. What are they, sir? The right of personal security, personal liberty, and the right to acquire and enjoy property. And these are declared to be inalienable rights belonging to every citizen of the United States, no matter where he may be as a citizen of the United States. Kent, in the second volume of his Commentaries, says: "The privileges and immunities granted by the Constitution of the United States to the citizens of the several States, were to be confined to those which were in their nature fundamental, and belonged of right to the citizens of all free governments." Such are the rights of protection to life and liberty, and the right to acquire and enjoy property.

There is a case reported in the 10th of Johnson which goes much further than this—which decides not simply that a citizen of the United States, as such, is entitled to protection in these rights, but his case goes further, and decides that an alien enemy, permitted to reside in the country during a time of war, if he is allowed to reside here, is to be protected in all these rights. In giving the opinion of the court in that case the court says: "Lawful residence implies protection and the capacity to sue and be sued." I would like to inquire if the negro is lawfully in this country? If not, where does he belong? By the law of nations an alien who goes to reside in a foreign country, so long as he conducts himself decently, is allowed to continue to reside there, under the public protection. In the same opinion the learned Chancellor says: "This is the public law of Europe, it is international law," and any person residing in the United States is entitled to the protection of that law by the Federal government, because the Federal government has jurisdiction of such questions; and, sir, if it were not so, American citizenship would be worth nothing. What is it worth if it does not protect the citizen in the same right? How is it, sir, that every person born in these United States owes allegiance to the government of the United States? Everything that he has, his property, his life, may be taken by the government of the United States in its defence or to maintain the honor of the nation; and can it be, sir, that our ancestors struggled through a long war to set up this government, and that the people of our day have struggled through another war to maintain it, that after all the sacrifices we have made we have not a government which is all powerful to command obedience of the citizen, but has no power to afford him protection? Is that all that this boasted American citizenship amounts to? So tell it, sir, to the father whose son was starved to death at Andersonville; to the widow whose husband was slain at Mission Ridge, or to the little boy who leads his blind father through the streets in your city, who lost his eyes on the gulf coast. So tell them that this government, in defence of which the son and the husband fell and the father lost his eyes, is a government which has a right to call these persons to its defence but has no power to protect its friends in any right whatsoever.

Sir, it cannot be. Such is not the meaning of our Constitution—such is not the meaning of American citizenship. This government, which would go to war to protect its meanest citizen or inhabitant in any foreign land whose rights were unjustly encroached upon, has certainly some power to protect its own citizens in their own country.

I pass from the consideration of this first section of the bill to the second, which is objected to by the President, as affording discriminating protection to colored persons. Sir, I will read that section, and let us see if any of us can discover these discriminations:

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or territory, to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having, at any time, been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Now, can human ingenuity point out wherein that section discriminates in favor of colored persons? It says that "no person shall be subjected to any different punishment than that inflicted on a white person for the same offence." Does that discriminate in favor? Why, sir, the very object of the section is to prevent discrimination. The effect of it is to prevent it as well as its object, and the language, it does seem to me, could not more plainly express that effect. It may be said that it is for the benefit of the black man because he is in some instances discriminated against by State laws; but that is the case with all remedial statutes. They are for the relief of persons who need relief, not for the relief of those who have a right already; and when those needing relief obtain it they stand upon the precise footing of those who do not need it.

There are, however, other and serious objections made to this section. It is said that it punishes by fine and imprisonment legislators who pass such conflicting laws. Let us see if that is the language in the proper construction of the provisions. I will read again the first line: "I declare that any person who, under color of any law, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected, etc." Now, sir, who is to be punished? Is the law to be punished? Are the men who make the law to be punished? Not at all. "If any person under color of any law shall subject a person," etc., he is to be punished. Who? Why the person who, under color of law, commits the offence, not the men who make the law. If any person under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom," etc. In some communities of the south a custom prevails by which different punishment is inflicted upon the blacks than that which is meted out to the whites for the same offence.

This section proposes to punish the community, or to punish the person who under color of such custom commits the offence. It is a monstrous provision of the meaning of the section to give it any other construction. But it is said that under this provision judges of the courts may be punished, and ministerial officers may be punished who are engaged in the execution of any such statute as this; and this is made an objection to the law.

Well, sir, I admit that the minis[illegible]terial officer or judge, if he acts viciously and corruptly in the execution of an illegal law, may be and ought to be punished; but if he acted innocently, the judge would not be punished. What, sir, is a crime? Why, it is a violation of some public law; to constitute which there must be an act, and a vicious will in doing the act; or, according to the definition in some of the law books, to constitute a crime there must be a violation of a public law coupled with an intent or with criminal neglect. There must be a union and a joint operation of act and intent in order to commit a crime; and the judge who, for the purpose of having this question decided in the Federal courts, should give a decision that would allow the case to be brought up, who acted innocently and not viciously or oppressively, would never be convicted before any court in Christendom. But, if he acted viciously and oppressively, I repeat he ought to be punished, and it is no novel provision to put [illegible] statute book.

Why, sir, very soon after the organization of this government, in the first year of its existence, as long ago as 1790, the Congress of the United States provided for punishing men who, under color of State laws, violated the laws of the United States. I will read from 26th section of an act passed in 1790: "In case any person or persons shall sue for or prosecute any such writ or process, such person or persons, and all attorneys and solicitors prosecuting in such case, and all officers executing any such writ or process, shall be severally and severally convicted thereof, shall be deemed violators of the law of nations, and disturbers of the public repose, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined a thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court."

Mr. Trumbull, after discussing the objections of the President to the second section, reviewed other portions of the veto message. In proof that conflicting legislation existed, and that danger was to be apprehended from conflicting legislation not yet effected, Mr. Trumbull cited official returns of military officers connected with the Freedmen's Bureau; of State laws recently enacted in prohibition of the right of the negro to lease or to own land, and other rights secured to them in this bill. He also referred to the military orders sanctioned by the President, showing the same thing among them; those of General Sickles at Charleston, cautioning the law-making authorities against discriminating against any class of the population, declaring that all laws should effect alike all the inhabitants of the State, and that they should expressly secure in all respects equal justice to freedmen as to all other people.

His order of the fourth of March declares the exclusive jurisdiction in all cases affecting freedmen to rest with the superior and circuit provost courts. He continued in illustrations of the frequent exercise of these powers under authority of the President, and assumed a radical change in the President's opinions and action upon this subject. He also discussed the specific powers of the President, claiming that the war power rested in Congress. He next proceeded to examine the objection of the President to the third section of the bill lying against the extent of jurisdiction of the Federal Courts granted in cases arising under this act. He claimed that the President had made a strained construction of it, in assuming that all cases arising under its provisions must necessarily be excluded from the State Courts. But if it did sustain such construction, and it was found to be the main safeguard for the rights of the freedmen, "it only rests in their liberty should be secured." He would all hazards, and he would further say [illegible]ntained at found essentially necessary for th[illegible] that if it was would put in the hands of the [illegible]er protection, he and the bayonet too, so far a[illegible]ored man the ballot, connection with the faith [illegible]s he was concerned, to protect those who ha[illegible] of the nation, pledged to the nation, for which [illegible] fought to sustain the unity of that pledge [illegible]d never cease in his efforts to make good.

To the objection made to the number of officials and agents required by the bill, he replied that it was all copied from the statute known as the fugitive slave law—machinery in itself always held to be constitutional and proper, and now used in the interest of freedom as it originally was in the interest of slavery. As our soldiers employed the weapons wrested from rebels in putting down the rebellion, so the weapons of that law were sanctified in the uses of freedom. Other objections to the seventh and eighth sections he showed to be taken verbatim from former laws against which no objection had been made. That with reference to employment of the army and navy in enforcing its execution, he explained, was taken from a law enacted in Van Buren's administration in 1838.

In conclusion, Mr. Trumbull said—Mr President, I have now gone through this veto message, replying with what patience I could command to its various objections to the bill. Would that I could stop here; that there was no occasion to go farther; but justice to myself, justice to the State whose representative I am, justice to the people of the whole country, in legislating for whose behalf I am called to participate, justice to the Constitution I am sworn to support, justice to the rights of American citizenship it secures, and to human liberty now imperilled, require me to go further. Gladly would I refrain from speaking of the spirit of this message, of the dangerous doctrines it promulgates, of the inconsistencies and contradictions of its author, of his encroachments upon the constitutional rights of Congress, and his assumption of unwarranted powers, which, if persevered in and not checked by the people, must eventually lead to a subversion of the government and the destruction of liberty.

Congress, in the passage of the bill under consideration, sought no controversy with the President. So far from it, the bill was proposed with a view to carry out what men supposed to be the views of the President, and was submitted to him before its introduction into the Senate. I am not able to relate private declarations of the President, but it is right that the American people should know that the controversy which exists between him and Congress, in reference to this measure, is of his own seeking. Soon after Congress met it became apparent that there was a difference of opinion between the President and some members of Congress in regard to the condition of the rebellious States and the rights to be secured to freedmen.

The President in his annual message had denied the constitutional power of the general government to extend the elective franchise to negroes, but he was equally decided in the assertion of the right of every man to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This was his language: "But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the general government to extend the executive franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and in their property."

There were some members of Congress who expressed the opinion that in the reorganization of the rebellious States the right of suffrage should be extended to the colored man. Though this was not the prevailing sentiment of Congress, all were anxious for a reorganization of the rebellious States and their admission to full participation in the Federal government as soon as these relations could be restored with safety to all concerned.

Feeling the importance of harmonious action between the different departments of the government, and an anxious desire to sustain the President, for whom I had always entertained the highest respect, I had frequent interviews with him during the early part of the session. Without mentioning anything said by him, I may, with perfect safety, state that, acting from the considerations I have stated, and believing that the passage of a law by Congress securing equality in civil rights when denied by state authorities to freedmen and all other inhabitants of the United States, would do much to relieve anxiety in the north, and induce the southern States to secure these rights by their own action, and thereby remove many of the obstacles to an early reconstruction, I prepared the bill substantially as it is now returned with the President's objections.

After the bill was introduced and printed a copy was furnished him, and at a subsequent period, when it was reported that he was hesitating about signing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, he was informed of the condition of the Civil Rights bill, then pending in the House, and a hope expressed that if he had objections to any of its provisions he would make them known to its friends, that they might be remedied, if not destructive of the measure; that there was believed to be no disposition on the part of Congress, and certainly none on my part, to have bills presented to him which he could not approve. He never indicated to me, nor, so far as I know, to any of its friends, the least objection to any of the provisions of the bill till after its passage. And how could he, consistently with himself? The bill was framed, as was supposed, in entire harmony with his views, and certainly in harmony with what he was then and has since been doing in protecting freedmen in their civil rights all through the rebellious States.

It was strictly limited to the protection of the civil rights belonging to every freedman, the birthright of every American citizen—and carefully avoiding conferring or interfering with political rights or privileges of any kind. The bill neither confers nor abridges the rights of any one, but simply declares that, in civil rights, there shall be an equality among all classes of citizens, and that all alike shall be subject to the same punishment. Each State, so it does not abridge the great fundamental rights belonging, under the Constitution, to all citizens, may grant or withhold such civil rights as it pleases. All that is required is that, in this respect, its laws shall be impartial; and yet this is the bill now returned with the President's objections; and such objections! Why, sir, that "in all our history, in all our experience as a people, living under Federal and State laws, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted."

Have I not already shown in the action of the President himself, through General Sickles, declaring that "all laws shall be applicable alike to all inhabitants," and in various acts of Congress, a precedent for every provision of this bill. "The details of the bill," says the President, "establish for the security of the colored race safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the general government has ever provided for the white race." Well, what reply to this can be said of a bill which declares that the civil rights and the punishment of all races, including of course the colored, shall be the same as those of white persons," let an intelligent public judge.

"They," (the details) says the President, "interfere with the municipal legislation of the States; with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between the inhabitants of the same State; an absorption and assumption of power of the general government which, acquiesced in, must sap and destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States." It is another step or rather stride, toward centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the national government."

All this is said by a President who by his own fiat, issued through General Steward, set aside an act of the Legislature of Mississippi, and by another order, through General Sickles, set aside the act of the Virginia Legislature, and forbade any magistrate or civil officers from attempting to execute it; who, through Gen. Canby, ordered the State courts in his department to suspend all suits against persons charged with offences for which white persons were not punished—and all know the penalty which would have been visited upon Judges or officials for a violation of any of these orders—a President who, after vetoing a provision of the Freedmen's Bureau bill because it secured to the occupants of land under Major General Sherman's order possession for the limited period of three years, himself issued an order, within less than thirty days afterwards, through H. W. Smith, assistant Adjutant General, declaring that grants of lands to the freed people, in compliance with General Sherman's special field orders No. 15, dated January 16th, 1865, will be regarded as good and valid! Well may we exclaim, in view of these acts of the President, in his own language, when discussing a veto of President Buchanan, "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel much to be admired, but rarely to be found!"

In view of these facts, who is it that is breaking down the barriers of the States, and making strides toward centralization? Is it Congress, by the passing of this bill, or the President, without law, in arrogating to himself far greater powers than any conferred by this bill? Let it not be said that the President exercises these vast powers by virtue of the war power. He told us in his annual message that the war was over; and whether over or not, no incidental powers are vested in Congress to commit a crime; and the President, either as President or commander in chief of the army. The instrument gives Congress power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

The President is required, in carrying out his powers, to act in obedience to law, the very thing which he refuses to do. He says:

"The tendency of this bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of the rebellion."

What assumption in one who denies the authority to punish those who violate United States laws, under color of State authority, a doctrine from which the rebellion sprung, and in entire harmony with the declaration of Mr. Buchanan that "there was no power to coerce a State." But, sir, out of the mouth of Senator Andrew Johnson I will prove that President Andrew Johnson has violated the spirit of the Constitution in its letter in vetoing this bill. It will be remembered that the bill passed both Houses of Congress by more than a two-thirds majority, the vote in the Senate being yeas 33 to nays 12, and in the House yeas 111 to nays 38. I will read from the remarks of Senator Andrew Johnson on the veto of the Homestead bill by Mr. Buchanan:

"The President of the United States presumes—yes, sir, I say presumes—to dictate to the American people and to the two Houses of Congress, in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution, that this measure shall not become a law. Why do I say this? I ask, is there any difference in the spirit of the Constitution whether a measure is passed by a two-thirds vote before its passage or afterward? When a measure has been vetoed by the President the Constitution requires that it shall be reconsidered and passed by a two-thirds vote in order to become a law; but here, in the teeth of the Executive, there was a two-thirds vote in favor of this bill. The vote was 35 to 2 in this body. The two Houses have said that this measure is constitutional and right. In the other House, reflecting the popular sentiment of the nation, the vote was 112 to 51—ten more than the two thirds majority which the Constitution requires. And when there is a two-thirds vote for a measure, I say it is against the spirit of the Constitution for the Executive to say, 'No! you shall not have this measure; I will take all the chances of vetoing it.'"

Apply this language to the facts connected with this bill, and then say who has violated the spirit of the Constitution? This bill in no manner interferes with the municipal regulations of any State, which protects all alike in their rights of person and property. It could have no operation in Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, or most of the States of the Union. How preposterous then to charge that unless some State can have and exercise the right to punish somebody or to deny somebody a civil right on account of his color, that its rights as a State will be violated. It is asserting a fact that unless this bill can be passed nothing can be done to protect the freedmen in their liberty and their rights.

Whatever may have been the opinion of the President at one time as to "good faith requiring the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property," it is now manifest that no such character of objections to this bill that he will approve no measure that will accomplish the object. That the second clause of the constitutional amendment gives this power there can be no question. Some have contended that it gives the power even to confer the right of suffrage. I have not thought so, because I have never thought suffrage any more necessary to the liberty of a freedman than of a non-voting white, whether child or female. But his liberty, under the Constitution, he is entitled to, and whatever is necessary to secure it to him he is entitled to have, be it the ballot or the bayonet. If the bill now before us, and which goes no further than to secure civil rights to the freedmen, cannot be passed, then the constitutional amendment declaring freedom to all the inhabitants of the land is a cheat and a delusion.

I cannot better conclude what I have to say than, in the language of Mr. Johnson, on the occasion of the veto of the Homestead bill, when, after stating that the fact that the President was inconsistent, and changed his opinion in reference to a great measure and a great principle there was no reason why a Senator or Representative who had acted understandily should change his opinion, he said: "I hope the Senate and House of Representatives, who have sanctioned this bill by more than a two-thirds majority, will, according to the Constitution, exercise their privilege and power, and let the bill become a law of the land, according to the high behest of the American people."

The further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow, on motion of Mr Johnson, of Maryland, who desires to address the Senate on it.

CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE

In store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE W. HILL,

2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS

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Of all descriptions, Always on hand,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,

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No. 630 CHESNUT Street.

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One door below Seventh street.

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The most liberal discount allowed.

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T. J. McGUIGAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc

MATCHES AND BLACKING,

NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.

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CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their

SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETINGS,

NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS

OF

Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,

Which they offer at prices corresponding with

THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.

We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.

Also Imperial Three-Ply Carpet
Extra Superfine Ingrain.

JUST RECEIVED,

WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY

Canton Mattings,

OF ALL WIDTHS.

McCallums, Crease & Sloan,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

[3 24 1mrp

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE

VELVET CARPETS,

NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,

WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

[3 26 3mrp

CHESNUT STREET.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

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CARPETINGS!

LEEDOM & SHAW

Are now opening a full assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Carpets.

These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.

No. 910 ARCH Street.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land [illegible]rriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$98,500 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	123,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,550
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per

THE FENIANS.

Another Rumpus—The I. R. B.—Appeal from one of the Brothers to the Irish Refugees in America—Mr. O'Mahony Charged with Swindling His Countrymen, Etc.

Fellow-countrymen:—I, as an Irishman, and knowing well the situation of our brothers at home, do hereby warn you, in the name of our suffering people, against throwing away your money on a set of knavish fellows at Union Square. Be led no longer by the men who have deserted the cause of Ireland and allowed all our noble patriots to be arrested and crammed into British prisons. My fellow-countrymen, in the name of common sense, did not these men get a sufficient amount of money to enable them to give us their long-promised assistance? And yet they never gave in all one hundred rifles; in fact, there was scarcely a rifle in Ireland, except a few purchased by the people themselves, out of the shillings and sixpences subscribed by the poor, wretched sixpence-per day men.

Some of that great mysterious body at Union Square might be good enough to tell us what they have done with the twelve pilots that were sent in the early part of December to pilot the imaginary fleet that was to invade our coast. They will not stand up and tell you, like men, that they discharged those men, some of whom had afterwards, poor fellows, to beg their bread in New York, and had ultimately to work their passage home and to other places as best they could. In the name of common sense, purchase rifles with your dollars which you are foolishly giving to this mysterious humbug at Union Square—but hush! the military *council* is in session. They are now killing time so as to dupe you more safely. Tread lightly as you pass, for the naval secretary is preparing a fleet which is to be piloted by the man in the moon. Turn your money into rifles, knapsacks, and other fighting material, and give them to President Roberts and General Sweeney. Do that, each and every one of you, and you will soon hear of an army in the field, and one of the finest and bravest that ever yet went to battle in any country. Yes, and moving in the only direction that an army can move to save or serve our country. I should like to know what can an unarmed, undisciplined people do in Ireland without arms after the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, sixty thousand soldiers and a strong military police in every part of the country.

The time for fighting in Ireland is gone by. To try it there now would be slaughter and the eternal ruin of our race. There are more than enough of sorrowing women and children there at the present. My countrymen, be deceived no longer; give up the idea of moral logic talk from John O'Mahony & Co., for it will not save you. He never intended to fight. Get yourselves together as Irishmen should do in this great hour of trial. Be a laughing-stock no longer. Assist President Roberts and General Sweeney to get into the field. Turn your eyes, hearts, and minds towards them alone. If you do not, you are only assisting the men who have ruined the people in poor old Ireland, and would ruin us here also if they had the chance, as he is still trying to do so. Good old experienced soldiers, who came to lay down their lives for Ireland, were left shirtless on the streets of Dublin in a state of destitution. Where did the money go that was collected by the Union square faction for the support of those people? I could tell, if I chose, but before I say much on this point, I give Mr. O'Mahony a chance to answer the question himself. But hail the fleet, the imaginary fleet! Well, suppose it was a fleet in reality; what a wonderful thing to talk about! But just look at a man-of-war lying watching every port around the coast of Ireland! It is the wildest sort of insanity to talk about a fleet. But they have not the least notion of such a thing. The whole secret of his doings of late, and their future, is wrapped upon one word or two:—"Give me your money. Buy my bonds." But if I am not very much mistaken, Union Square will be uninhabited some of these mornings. Assist President Roberts and General Sweeney with all the powers you can get together—money, arms, and ammunition—at once, if you feel for your brothers in Pentonville prison. Your only way to obtain satisfaction, hostages, and the redemption of your country, is Canada first, Ireland afterwards. If you have not sense enough to see this, you are a worthless people, and not deserving of liberty.

JAMES F. MONTAGUE, Captain I. R. B.

ENGLAND'S IRON-CLAD FLEET.

Launch of the Big Ship "Northumberland" at the Millwall Iron-Works—6621 Tons—Horse-Power 1350—The Prince and Princess of Wales and Lady Percy Present—Full Description of the Monster.

From the London Times, March 17.

To-day another addition to our fleet of iron-clads will be made by the launch of this huge vessel from the yard of the Millwall Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are to be present, and Lady Percy, as representing the noble house of Northumberland, is to name the ship, which will be sent afloat under every circumstance of ceremony.

As a specimen of iron-clad architecture, the *Northumberland* is beyond all doubt the finest example of skilled workmanship ever set afloat; but as a mere instrument of defense she is much behind both the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*.

The fact is painful, but no iron-clads have come up to the conditions of excellence of the two which were first built, and which we have just named. In speed, in strength, and in seagoing qualities not only have the *Black Prince* and *Warrior* not been equalled by more recent productions, but all our later vessels have shown such a steady deterioration in almost all these qualities as to make it a serious question whether it is wise to continue building on our present plans. At first two distinct classes of vessels, known as the *Warriors* and *Minotaurs*, were designed and built.

The *Warrior* and her sister vessel, the *Black Prince*, were ships of 6100 tons, 380 feet long by 58 feet broad, plated only over the midship portion of their broadsides with 4½ inch armor, backed up with 18 inch of teak, angle irons, and an inner iron skin. These were only meant to carry 46 guns, 26 being protected within the armor. 10 on the spar deck, and 10 more at the bows and stern, would have no armor, but which are so subdivided by a webbing of iron compartments that they might be riddled with shots without much danger to the major part of the ship. Each of these vessels of the *Warrior* class is driven by engines of 1250 horse power, nominal. They have hitherto proved not only the fastest ships of the navy, but, from their bow and stern not being overborne by heavy armor, they are buoyant and tolerably easy even in a head sea and very broken water.

In an unfortunate hour, however, the Admiralty undertook to improve on these fine models, and vessels of what is called the *Minotaur* class were ordered. These ships include the *Minotaur*, the *Agincourt*, and the *Northumberland*. They are of 6621 tons, 400 feet long by 59 feet 3 inches beam, and plated from stem to stern with 5½-inch iron, instead of 4½-inch on a backing of 9 inches of teak, instead of 18 inches, as in the *Warrior*. Their horse-power, too, was increased from 1250 to 1350, with which a speed of sixteen knots was expected, and as Mr. Penn, who makes the engines, promises it, there is every likelihood of its being attained.

The *Northumberland* is built on the ram system, having what is termed a swan-breast protruding forward beneath the bow under the water, and the stem of this portion, which would have to resist the first shock of a blow in running down a ship, is a most gigantic forging, as is also the hinge iron beam which forms the stern frame. Every part of the vessel is of iron, even to the spar-deck, though the metal here, which is less than three-quarters of an inch thick, is, of course, covered with wood, in the ordinary fashion, and the iron is only meant as a protection from fire in cases of shells coming in board. Every part of the hull is divided into longitudinal and transverse water-tight compartments. There are no less than fifteen of these, which not only insure her safety in case of accidents below the water-line, but add immensely to the stiffness of the whole ship, which is virtually made by these means one huge hollow wrought iron girder of immense strength.

The *Northumberland* has a different system of armor plating from her sisters, the *Agincourt* and the *Minotaur*. The experience gained with the *Achilles* seems to show clearly that the limit up to which sea-going frigates can carry armor has not only been reached but rather overpassed. Thus, the *Northumberland's* armor, for the length of about 100 feet forward is only a belt of armor ten feet broad, and for the same length at the aftermost part of the vessel it is only 8 feet broad, going to a depth of 6 feet below the water forward and 4 feet aft. For a length of 200 feet amidships, however, the whole body of the vessel is cased with plates up to the main deck. Here the armor rises to a height of 16 feet above the water, and goes to a depth of 6½ feet below it. This main portion of the ship is further protected by transverse bulkheads, plated with 4½ inch iron, inclosing the battery inside the ship as in a box. These armor coverings extend from the floor of the main deck to the spar deck. Above and beyond these protections the *Northumberland* has a semi-circular shield, also of 4½ inch iron, which completely incloses her bows at the forecastle. Within this shield two guns of the heaviest calibre are to be worked as bow chasers. All the portsills of the main battery will be, when the vessel is fully stored, no less than 10 feet clear from the water. This is 1 foot higher than the portsills of the *Warrior*, and no less than 6 feet 4 inches higher than those of *La Gloire*. All the port-holes are made on the improved principle, which is almost peculiar to the iron-clads, and are very narrow. She is, however, only intended to carry 22 guns on the main deck, of which four are to be 300-pounders, and 18 nine-ton 150-pounders. On the spar deck will be four Armstrong 100-pounder shell guns.

Like the rest of her class, the *Northumberland* is provided with a deck tower, as strong as teak and iron armor can make it. This tower is unusually high in the *Northumberland*, and is divided into two stories, the lower to be occupied in action by riflemen only, while the upper story is to be used by those in command of the ship, and from which also the vessel can be steered in action. A great addition has been made to the ship since she was first laid down, in the shape of a poop and topgallant forecastle. The poop gives ample space and accommodation for the cabins necessary for an admiral and staff, thus fitting the vessel for a flagship, which the arrangements of the earlier iron-clads did not admit of. At the time that the *Warrior* made her trial trips it was pointed out that it was little less than absurd to give these enormous vessels—double the length of any line-of-battle ships in the service—only a frigate's crew, and only the traditional three masts. The experience gained by working the *Warrior* has shown that these remarks were just, and the *Minotaurs* are now each to have crews of 750 men, and five instead of three masts. All these masts are of iron, and of nearly the same height, which certainly detracts somewhat from the beauty of the vessel's "sit" upon the water. Four of the masts are square-rigged, the aftermast and mizzen having fore-and-aft sails only.

Every part of the ship which has been executed by the Millwall Company is really the very perfection of iron workmanship. As an iron structure it is impossible to imagine anything more perfect than her finish. Strange to say, she is to be launched to-day with almost all her iron plates fixed to her, and, in fact, with the exception of rigging and engines, almost ready for sea. Internally and on deck she has in her fittings all the beautiful finish of a private yacht. The perfection with which her armor plates are fitted on makes her seem as smooth as if they were varnished.

The following is a list of the iron-clads we now possess either actually in commission or nearly ready for sea, and exclusive of those which, like the *Hercules*, etc., have not long been begun:—

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	No. of Protected guns of design'd for.	Thick's of Side Armor Inches.
Achilles	6221	1250	26	4½
Black Prince	6109	1350	26	4½
Warrior	6109	1250	26	4½
Agincourt	6621	1350	30	5½
Minotaur	6621	1350	30	5½
Northumberland	6621	1350	36	5½
Hector	4069	800	32	4½
Valiant	4063	800	32	4½
Defence	3720	600	16	4½
Resistance	3710	600	15	4½
Caledonia	4125	1000	32	4½
Ocean	4047	1000	32	4½
Prince Consort	4045	1000	32	4½
Royal Alfred	4068	800	32	6 and 4½
Royal Oak	4056	800	32	4½
Lord Clyde	4067	1000	34	4½ and 5½ and 6in.
Lord Warden	4067	1000	34	4½ and 5½ and 6in.
Zealous	3716	800	16	4½
Bellerophon	4246	1000	12	6
Palias	2372	600	5	4½
Favorite	2094	400	8	4½
Research	1253	200	4	4½
Enterprise	527	160	4	4½
Viper	757	160	2	4½
Vixen	754	160	2	4½
Waterwitch	777	167	2	4½
Prince Albert	2529	500	6	4½
Royal Sovereign	3765	800	5	5½
Scorpion	1857	350	4	4½ and 3
Wivern	1867	350	4	4½ and 3

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

706 CHESNUT STREET

8 24 §

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607 which building was entirely destroyed. The safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of th" books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, ALL THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, Etc., May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., April 3, 1866.

Final and closing sales of surplus Government MULES AND HORSES,

Will be sold at WILMINGTON, Del., on
FRIDAY, the 13th of April,
FRIDAY, the 20th of April,
FRIDAY, the 27th of April,
TWO HUNDRED AND TEN MULES.
SEVENTY MULES on each day of sale.

On the last day of sale, April 27th, in addition to the Mules, there will be sold
THIRTY ONE GOVERNMENT HORSES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the above sales. Farmers and others needing good Working Animals will find it to their advantage to attend, as many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. ERIN, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
Captain and A. Q. M.

4 5 19t

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866,
2 first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge, cylinders, 15x22; weight, 25 tons
4 Passenger Cars.
20 Box Freight Cars.
2 Stock Cars.
4 Platform Cars.
30 Small Truck Cars.
21 Trucks for Freight Cars.
18 pairs Wheels on axles.
2 Steam Pumping Engines.
1 Stationary Engine.
12 Henderson Pumps.
500 tons second-hand Railroad Iron (good).
A large quantity of

Frogs,	Chain,
Nails,	Mauls,
Switch Fixtures,	Axes,
Car Couplings,	Picks,
Bar Iron,	Stoves,
Springs,	Files,
Nuts,	Sperm Oil, etc.

20 Buildings, from 10x12 to 20x40 feet.
Lot of Office Furniture.
Contents of Printing Office.
A large quantity of new Shelf Hardware.
1 Herring Safe.
1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread-wheels.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

3 16 fmw10t

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz.:—

Arrow Root	10,000 lbs	Dessicated Potatoes	100 lbs
Barley	10,000 "		
Corn Starch	10,000 "	Mixed Desc. do.	162 "
Cocoa Chocolate	10,000 "	Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Cinnamon, Powd.	1,000 "		
Farina	20,000 "	Whisky, in obls, gallons	3,960
Tapioca	10,000 "		
Ext. of Beef	20,000 "	Sherry Wine, quart bottles	40,000
Concent'd Milk	20,000 "		
Ginger	1,385 "	Sherry Wine, in bbls	50
Ext. of Coffee	3,762 gal		
Beans	600 lbs	Tarragona Wine, bottles	10,000
Pea Beans	2,200 "		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.
Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surveon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. POTELER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—

131 600 pounds	Cannon Powder.		
29 219	"	Rifle	"
25,150	"	Musket	"

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

3 1 thm12t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 20t

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc. etc., very cheap. A lot of entirely new Officers' Saddles, only $18. Plated Bit Bridle, $21. Wholesale and retail

PITKIN & CO.,
4 5 1m* No. 339 North FRONT Street, Philada.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6-horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 §rp No. 114 MARKET Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 328 Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,

COAL DEALER,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. (2 10 6m

Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"

"IBERNIA,"	"COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA,"	"CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA,"	"INDIA."

Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to
W. A. HaMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 18 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and remodelled in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

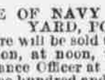
ALBEDYLL & MARX.

3 12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mwsim



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BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,

No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, 81·25 per gallon. 3 15

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE
No. 65 S. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them. they cost but ten cents. No. 205 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the new historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria. W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·40 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·30 P. M., Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Harrisburg, without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas. The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS,

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3·00
At 12 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)..... 2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket..... 2·25
2d Class Ticket..... 1·50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Bwansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5·6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... $3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 2·25
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·20 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·30, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Riemesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

DELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via

A BUNCH OF STRAWS.

The Wind Blowing One Way.

Cleveland, Ohio.—At the election in Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday last, the entire radical Republican city ticket was elected by a general majority of 500 votes.

Elections on Long Island, N. Y.—At Huntingdon, Martin Willets, Republican Union, is elected by 55 majority. This is the first Union victory in that town. At Islip, Gillett, Republican Union, has over 100 majority. This is an increase over last year. At Brookhaven 1289 votes were polled, and the Democratic majority is reduced to 24, over 100 less than last year.

Election at Hancock, Md.—On Monday last an election took place at Hancock, Washington county, Md., which resulted in the success of the entire Conservative ticket. Mr. Joseph Murray is the Chief Burgess elect. There was a Radical ticket nominated, but early on the day of the election they all withdrew.

Election at Annapolis.—At an election at Annapolis, Md., on Monday, the following Union ticket was elected for corporation officers:—For Mayor, Richard Swann, 145 majority; for Recorder, N. Brewer, of John, 143 majority; for Aldermen, John R. Magruder, 145 majority; J. Guest King, 145 majority; David I. Capron, 139 majority; Harry Levely, 143 majority; Nathaniel Clow, 145 majority. There was no regular opposition.

Singular.—Nashville, the home of President Johnson, has just elected Major Lewis, a bitter Copperhead, Mayor by a very large majority.

City Elections in Ohio.—Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, and Ravenna all elect Radical Republican Mayors and City Councils.

Instructions.—Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota, by their Legislatures, instruct their Senators to vote for the Civil Rights bill, the President's veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Connecticut Election—Latest Footing Up.—The Hartford *Times* (Copperhead) says:—We have returns, in full or by majorities, from all the towns in the State, with the following result:—Hawley, 26,769; English, 26,404. Hawley's majority, 365. This is a close shave, and the official figures may change it entirely—or may possibly increase Hawley's majority.

"*At Home.*"—Hawley runs 140 behind his ticket in Hartford—his home. English runs 50 ahead of his ticket, and gets 1550 majority in New Haven—his home.

Another Footing Up.—A despatch from Hartford last night says:—A telegram from Salisbury gave English one hundred more votes than he received there, and this correction, with others which have been reported, increases Hawley's majority to 599. We have the vote of every town in the State, which gives the following aggregate:—Hawley, 43,847; English, 43,248. Hawley's majority, 599. The contest in some of the Senatorial districts of Connecticut on Monday last was very close, the Democratic candidate having been elected in the Sixteenth district by 85 majority, and the Republican candidate in the Seventeenth by only 12 majority.

The Rhode Island Election.—The Providence *Journal* has returns from all the towns in the State except three, showing for Burnside (National Union), 7749; for Lyman Pierce (Democrat), 2456, and scattering, 142. The remaining towns will not materially change the relative result.

Young America Feeling His Oats.

There is a patient in an up-town insane retreat who believes that he holds on to one end of and regulates the axis around which the world moves, and that a moment's relinquishment of his grasp would result in a general flying to pieces of the universe. Miss Porter, in the story of "Adam Bede," compares a vain man to a conceited chanticleer, who supposed that the sun rose in the heavens simply to hear him crow and see him clap his wings. Travellers tell of an idiotic Egyptian who informs strangers that the pyramids were built for his especial benefit. Now, we are not aware that Mr. Scovel, of New Jersey, is either an insane, conceited, or idiotic moralist; and yet, judging from the style of his writing and speaking, he evidently believes that he regulates the movements of both world and sun, and that Cheops designed his great work as an especial mausoleum for the Senator from Camden. A man was hung for murder, in Cleveland, Ohio a few months ago, who confessed that he committed the crime simply from a desire to see himself figure in print. We do not suppose that Mr. Scovel has incurred the risk of political extinction in order to have his name daily paraded at length in the New York papers; on the contrary, he may believe that a great wrong has been done to Mr. Stockton, and that it is his duty to aid in repairing it. But when the youthful Solon, instead of quietly voting as he may think best, goes out of his way to write silly letters and make vainglorious speeches, he must not expect to escape the shafts of ridicule. For instance, in his communication to THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH, he says his enemies have "hunted me like a partridge in the mountains, and charge me with daily violating the ten commandments." He then asks, "What am I to Hecuba or Hecuba to me, that I should weep for her? Who dares to say that I will not go into joint meeting for Field, Vandyke, or Gregory? If God created me with a brain which is not blind to injustice, or a heart which sides with a man when he is oppressed, I do not choose to apologize for that." Again, in a speech which he delivered yesterday, he tells us:—

> My reputation is as dear to me as is that of any man upon the floor of this honorable body. I stand upon a moral basis in this matter. [Smiling among some of the Republican Senators.] Yes, I see that some there are who smile when I assert that I stand on a moral basis in this question; but it is so, as you yet will see. I must go forward. Honor is in front of me. Nothing but dishonor awaits my retreat. If I go down, I go down like the *Cumberland*, with her flag flying at the mast; and at east will be left for me this consolation, that my untarnished honor will survive political defeat.

This specimen of grandiloquence will compare very favorably with the remarks of a member of the late Mississippi State Convention, who said:—

> I am a mossy back, sir, and I stand here to-day to represent the county of Jones. People said that the county of Jones seceded from Mississippi. Yes, sir, we did secede from the Confederacy, and, sir, we fought them like dogs; we killed them like devils; we buried them like asses. Yes, like asses, sir! My own people down there in the county of Jones did, in their sovereign capacity, secede, and did become mossy-backs. We did fight them like dogs, and kill them like hellions—like hellions, I say, sir. But I didn't come up here to-day, sir, and I surrender my rights to the floor, sir, expressing only the one sentiment that I stand up for the county of Jones in general; yes, sir, I am for Jones all the time. In my suffering county the wails of three hundred and eighty widowed women and shirt-tail children are ascending before the God of right, and appealing in tears to the powers appointed for relief.

Whatever may be the result of the contest now raging at Trenton, we trust that Mr. Scovel will not be sent to Washington. With Davis in the Senate, and Banks in the House, there is already an "abundant sufficiency" of Elijah Pogrums in Congress. Let the name of Scovel be famous in the "ladies' ordinary," on the battle field, or be written on a New Jersey tomb, but never let it be entered on the books of the United States Senate.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, (Copperhead).*

FRAUDULENT BANK DRAFTS.

A GRAND SWINDLING SCHEME—CAUTION TO WESTERN AND EASTERN MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.

A grand scheme of fraud and deception in this city, but to be carried on in the cities and towns of the West, has just been developed. A prominent bank of this city yesterday received from one of its correspondents in the West, for collection, a draft for five hundred dollars, purporting to be issued by the Pittsburg Banking House, drawn on Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, and signed "J. S. Howard." The draft was a fraud on its face, and the officers of the bank to whom it was sent were not long in ascertaining that a stranger in this city had printed at one of our lithographic establisments one thousand drafts for the "Pittsburg Banking House," an institution unknown here, and whose existence was never heard of until this fraudulent draft turned up. There is no such establishment in this city as the "Pittsburg Banking House" and business men of the Western cities and towns should be warned against negotiating drafts purporting to be issued thereby. It is a bold piece of swindling that is likely to prove successful in many localities, and it would be well for the police of the several prominent towns and cities to be posted relative to the matter, in order that the perpetrators may be brought to justice.—*Pittsburg Commercial, 4th.*

—A Constantinople paper says that two antiquaries, in making excavations in Syria, have discovered a Jewish habitation entire, the construction of which dates two centuries previous to the Christian era. Its rooms are furnished after the Egyptian style, and these gentlemen found in them the five books of Moses, the Psalms of David, and another book containing Hebrew poetry, completely unknown.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—James McNeill and John Bates were arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of assault and battery on George Lenoir and William Parsons. It is alleged that while these gentlemen were walking in the neighborhood of Twenty-first and Evergreen streets, Twenty-sixth Ward, on Sunday afternoon, the defendants rushed upon them, and made an attempt to steal a watch and breastpin belonging to one of them. At the time of the arrest McNeill had a large billy on his person. He was held to answer in the sum of $3500, and Bates in the sum of $2000.

WATCH AND CHAIN STOLEN.—Patrick McCoy, a cab-driver, whom it was alleged had stolen a watch and chain from another cabdriver, had a hearing this morning before Alderman Lutz. The evidence showed that the person to whom the articles named belonged caught hold of his hand while in his pocket. He soon after missed his porte-monnaie, containing $10, and his watch and chain. Patrick, when charged with the offense, stoutly denied having any knowledge of the missing articles. He was committed in default of $800 to answer for the alleged offense.

ARGUMENT POSTPONED.—The argument which was to have taken place this morning before Recorder Eneu in the case of the parties charged with conspiring to cheat and defraud in the Monongahela, otherwise known as the Monongalia Oil Company of West Virginia, was postponed on account of the absence of Mr. Ruddiman, one of the defendant's counsel. The argument was simply to decide a technicality, whether the parties should be bound over on the charge of conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses, having already been bound over to answer the charges to cheat and defraud.

"A CARGO OF RATS."—On last Saturday a strike took place among the printers of Richmond against a material reduction of wages; consequently the city of Richmond is minus the light of the countenances of five or six very neat daily papers. Yesterday the publishers advertised for journeymen to take the place of the strikers, and to-day obtained about thirty persons known professionally as "rats," or men who work for less than "Union rates." These were all "shipped" this morning in good order for the "City of the Hills."

ATTACK ON THE HIGHWAY.—Last night George Hayagan was attacked by a gang of men at Seventh and Shippen streets, and beaten with a club. He fought desperately, and soon gained the mastery over his assailants, having secured the club used by one of the party, with which he struck one of the number over the head, inflicting a severe wound. An arrest was made, and Hayagan was held to answer the charge of an assault.

DISTURBANCE ON THE STREET.—A disturbance took place last evening at Ninth and South streets, between several men, during which it is alleged that a man named Michael Gallagan struck one of the party in the head with a club, inflicting an ugly wound. Alderman Tittermary committed the accused to answer.

FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The weaving factory of McMillan & Co., at Rowandville, Twenty-third Ward, above Frankford, was entirely destroyed by fire about half-past eleven o'clock last evening. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace. It is estimated that the loss, which is covered by insurance, will reach about $5,000.

HOUSE ROBBED.—This morning between 2 and 3 o'clock the residence of George Williams, No. 1510 N. Broad street, was entered through a broken window, and an overcoat, green silk skirt, and a lot of silverware, knives and forks, valued at $100, were stolen. The thieves made their escape.

ARRIVAL OF HON. CHARLES GILPIN.—United States District Attorney Hon. Charles Gilpin, after an absence of several weeks from duty, owing to ill-health, during which he took a journey to Havana, arrived in this city this morning, having reached New York yesterday. He is much improved in health.

CARELESS DRIVING.—A man named Richard Harrison was arrested last evening on the charge of running over two men at Fourth and Market streets. Alderman Godbou, before whom he had a hearing, held him to answer in the sum of $1500.

THE PLATE WAR.—

> The "Plate War" should, by right, be fought
> In *China*, you'll allow,
> But just from Paraguay is brought
> The news of this last row,
> In which some of the fighters rash
> Must bring their crockery to smash.
>
> But this strife to *us* is nothing,
> *Our* land exults in peace;
> And supplies of stylish clothing,
> From Bennett's, will not cease.

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS LAST EVENING.—The sale of oil paintings, pastil pictures, and crystal medallions, from the American Art Gallery, New York, commenced at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut street, last evening. The attendance was large, and about one hundred pictures were sold. The sale will be continued this evening, and also to-morrow evening. Those wishing to purchase good pictures we would advise to attend this evening, as some of the best paintings of the collection will be sold. The pictures are sold solely for the encouragement of artists. The sale is under the management of B. Scott, Jr.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the fitting, etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost promptness.

Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised. J. W. PROCTOR & Co,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS, AS AN ANÆSTHETIC AGENT FOR TOOTH-DRAWING.—"To G. Q. Colton is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Surgeon Carnochan.*

After describing the results of several cases of Surgery, where Dr. Colton has administered the Nitrous Oxide Gas, Dr. Carnochan adds:—"If similar favorable results are met with by others, the *Nitrous Oxide Gas will supersede all anæsthetics now in use.*"

Dr. Colton, whose office is at No. 737 Walnut street, has used the gas for *three years*, without a *failure or accident.*

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

WOMEN SUFFER GREAT WRONGS, we have no doubt, but seen at the present day, they want *redressing* as much as their wrongs do. What a pity women don't have "one-price" Clothing Stores like the men have at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental; then they could clothe themselves beautifully and cheaply.

PRICES REDUCED.—Large photographs only $1, of all styles; beautiful art specimens; life-like and natural likenesses. See specimens and obtain them at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

THE NEW regulation Navy Cap recently adoped, is ready and for sale to officers, at the army and navy furnishing establishment of Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel.

CLEAR TO ALL, that HASHEESH CANDY is rapidly being adopted by the people, as a standard medicine in all Throat, Lung, and Nervous difficulties. For sale by druggists.

SEE PATTEN'S Auction Curtains, cheap. No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OPENING DAY.—Charles Oakford & Sons' Continental Hotel, will open their spring styles of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats and Caps, on Thursday next.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7-30's.
5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1st,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market,
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market,
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market,
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market,
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market,
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

DELANY—WOLF.—On the 1st instant, by Rev. T. A. Ferniey, Pastor of Nazareth M. E. Church, Mr. EDWARD E. DELANY to Miss SUSANNA WOLF, all of this city.

GLADDING—ROBINSON.—March 29, 1866, by the Rev. John Gladding, Mr GEORGE H. GLADDING, of Bristol, R. I., to Miss SARAH E. ROBINSON, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARBER.—On the 4th instant, JOSEPH SHERMER, son of James and Susannah Barber, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 932 Lombard street, on Friday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock.

BOSHART.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, the 4th instant, Mr. GEORGE BOSHART, an officer of the War of 1812.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2 Carmen place (between Arch and Cherry streets and Seventh and Eighth), on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CARR.—On the 4th instant, FANNIE ELIZABETH CARR, daughter of George W. and Fannie H. Carr, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 5860 Germantown avenue, on next Saturday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock to proceed to South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

DAVIS.—On the 4th instant, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL B. DAVIS, Sr., in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Gwynedd Station, N. P. R. R., on Saturday morning, the 7th instant, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice. Friends will take the 7 30 or 8 35 train from the city to Gwynedd.

HUNTER.—On the 3d instant, MARTHA, widow of the late Robert Hunter, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2125 Wallace street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock,

KEITLEWELL.—On the 3d instant, WILLIAM KEITLEWELL, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, forty-first and Market streets, West Philadelphia, on Sunday, April 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

REEL.—On the 3d instant, ALBERT R., son of Electa and the late Frederick Reel.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Independence Hose and S. F. E. Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No 1043 Germantown avenue, on Friday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED PAIRS OF SCISSORS may be sharpened on one of Russ' patent Scissors sharpeners, which will do it both neatly and quickly. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

A BIRTHDAY GIFT TO YOUR SON, THAT may be very useful to yourself, is a Box of Tools. A variety of them may be found at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE GRADUATED MEASURE ANSWERS for four of them and a funnel thus combining five articles in one. Housekeepers and storekeepers should examine them. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Legislature.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania are earnestly requested to pass a law to empower the Councils of Philadelphia to contract through the Mayor for the cleansing the streets of the city for a term of five years, and to ratify and confirm the contracts already made in pursuance of "an ordinance to authorize the Mayor to contract for the cleansing of the streets of the city," approved March 2 1866, and the supplement thereto, approved March 10, 1866.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,
1 23tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST,
Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co.,
Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily at
3 10 3mrp No. 15 S. TENTH Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated
ROOMS,
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME COUNTRY Seat near Holmesburg, comprising about three acres of land, beautifully laid out, a splendid stone (rough-cast) Dwelling, with verandahs, stable, coach-house, laundry, etc.; a variety of shade and fruit trees, situate in the square, and bounded by Oakland avenue, Mill, Decatur, and Cambridge streets, and about midway between the Holmesburg Railroad Station and the Bristol Turnpike. For further particulars see advertisements of M. Thomas & Sons' sale, April 24.
GEORGE W. STULL, Jr.,
4 6 thstu5t No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSession, the handsome four-story House, with all modern improvements, No. 2105 ARCH Street. Apply on the premises. 4 5 3t*

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Handsome modern Dwelling, every convenience, Twelfth street, above Thompson
Apply to HORACE FRITZ,
4 3 3t* No 2 9 S. SIXTH Street.

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No 142 N. TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 10½ to 12½. 3 30

TO RENT.—DOUBLE COTTAGE, CONtaining eight rooms, and five in the attic on the Trenton Railroad, one mile below Tacony, with coach house and stable.
3 24 2w Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street.

H. STEEL & SON

HAVE NOW OPEN A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

RICH PRINTED PIQUES.
BLACK AND WHITE PRINTED PIQUES,
CHOICE STYLES FRENCH PERCALES,
PLAIN BLUE, BUFF AND PINK PERCALES,
PLAIN WHITE AND BUFF PIQUE.

3 31smw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

H. STEEL & SON

HAVE JUST OPENED SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS OF

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.

All bought at less than the cost of importation, and will be sold at

VERY LOW PRICES.

3 31smw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES.

MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,

No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF
FRENCH IMPORTED MADE-UP
UNDER-GARMENTS.
ALSO,
COVERED FRENCH HOOP SKIRTS.
THE NEW-STYLE TIE,
From the Opera "L'Africaine." 3 21 mwslmr

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,

BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, No. 35 & 37; RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7; and RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, No. 16.

SILK STUFFS,
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, ETC
PRINTED MUSLINS,
LACE,
INDIA CACHEMIRES,
FRENCH SHAWLS,
FANCY TISSUES.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American Ladies that they will find at their Establishment Warerooms for the immediate *Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses* in the first style of Fashion and most elegant Patterns.

WEDDING OUTFITS.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivalled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation. 1 24 12t

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street

I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open, at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
consisting of
STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS,
STRAW HATS,
for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles. BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
the best to be found in this city.
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES at the lowest prices
FRENCH FLOWERS,
a splendid variety.
Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.
JULIUS SICHEL,
(Late Sichel & Weyl),
3 27 tuthslmrp No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL HAYES, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN FLOYD and WILLIAM HAYES, Executors of the last will and testament of said decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 9, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 30 fmw 5t W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,
One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE.
No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.
CHARLES P. TURNER, M. D., Consulting Physician,
No. 235 S. EIGHTH Street.

Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, travelling or otherwise.

General Accident Tickets, for one to six days, 25 cents per day, insuring $5000, and $25 weekly compensation.

Sea Voyage Policies to all parts of the world issued at low rates.

GENERAL ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,

Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow the usual avocations.

THE RATES VARY
From $3 to $50,
INSURING
From $500 *to* $10,000,
IN CASE OF DEATH, AND
$3 to $50 Weekly Compensation,
FOR ANY DISABLING INJURY.

By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port.
Colonel J. H. Taggart, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, First District.
Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer.
B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier Philadelphia National Bank.
M. McMichael, Jr., Esq., Cashier First National Bank.
J. W. Sexton, Esq., of firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.
Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 238 Chesnut street.
Messrs. Tyler & Co., Coal Merchants, No. 328 Walnut street.
Messrs. Wood, Roberts & Co., Iron Manufacturers Ridge avenue, below Twelfth street. 3 10 cos12t 4p

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS
THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, N. B. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $150,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.
James Brown, Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy, Samuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis, J. Bluthorn Jones,
William B. Bullock, John Woodside,
Wm. N. Needles, Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor, J. N. Hutchinson,
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President
3 30§ THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary.

BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER.—Having commenced the manufacture of
THE BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER
IN
PHILADELPHIA,
we are fully prepared to fill orders to any amount.
Sizes from 3 to 10 feet.
DEALERS are particularly requested to call and see them.
J. KNOX,
No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
Liberal discount made to dealers. 3 21 wlm

THE CHOLERA
Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.
NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.
There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA
defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its
LIFE GIVING POWER,
it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels*, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,
And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value
GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates into healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states. *"That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is a peculiar to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as render other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."*

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, and it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach nauseated, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the and as well